EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME »PALGIN«
PALGIN
AGAINST HEAD- AND TOOTHACHE

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

FOLLOWING the return of the Israel Delegation from the Moscow Youth Festival our press has been filled with impressions and reminiscences about Russian Jewry, some of them profound and touching. But with the passing of the first tide of emotion, it is appropriate to review some of the basic facts about the Jews in Soviet Russia and compare their present situation with that of their fathers under the last Czar, some 40 years ago.

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THE number of Jews in the U.S.S.R. today — nearly four millions — is more or less the same as in the last years of Czarist Russia (Russian Poland excluded). Most post-war figures probably represented an underestimate and only recently did it become obvious that the number of Caucasian, Georgian and Turkestani Jews was much larger than had hitherto been assumed. On the other hand, the geographical distribution of Russian Jewry is now quite different from what it was under Czarist rule. Before the Revolution the great majority of them lived within "The Pale," that is, in Poland, Lithuania, Bielorussia and the Western Ukraine. Now the majority is domiciled in Russia proper, and still greater is the change in the type and size of the localities they now inhabit. Before 1917 most Russian Jews were small-town people, living in townships with a Jewish majority and a pronounced Jewish character — the famous "Stadtl," which were the well-springs of Jewish activity and creativity. Now only a small percentage of Jews still live in small localities, and probably there is no longer a single town in the U.S.S.R. with a Jewish majority. At least half of Russian Jewry now lives in ten big cities, including among them the biggest in the Union: Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev, Kharkov, Tashkent, Vilno and Tiflis. In this respect Russian Jewry is not dissimilar to the rest of the contemporary Diaspora in America and Western Europe.

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BUT perhaps the greatest change which has occurred among Russian Jewry during the last four decades was that affecting its occupational structure. Before the Revolution most Russian Jews were small and middle traders and artisans, with a fair sprinkling of farmers both in Bielorussia and the Ukraine. There were some big businessmen and a small percentage of professional people, academic and otherwise, while the number of wage-earners and clerks was limited. Now, there are of course few Jewish traders, merchants or businessmen in the U.S.S.R. and there remain only a few artisans scattered among cooperatives in the western parts of the Union. The Jewish farming communities in the Ukraine and Bielorussia were destroyed during the Nazi invasion, while a few Jewish villages may remain in the Caucasian mountains and in what still exists of the once much-publicized "Jewish Autonomous Region" of Birobidjan. As far as an occupational estimate can be ventured at this moment, probably nearly half of Soviet Jewry are in the professions, technical, academic and scientific, and the bulk of the remainder are clerks, officials and skilled labourers with only a small proportion in undefinable occupations concerned with buying and selling. This, surely, is a far cry from the usual socio-economic composition of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. among whom the Jews dwell. And here we encounter the core of the Jewish Problem in Soviet Russia.

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THE Czarist regime did not believe in the assimilation of Jews and did everything to prevent them from leaving "The Pale" and entering the professions. By applying a rigorous *numerus clausus* percentage system in high schools, colleges and technical institutes, the old regime was not unsuccessful in this aim. The Soviets, however, have tried by every means to assimilate the Jews and for a considerable period even encouraged them to apply their intellectual abilities. Now they are faced with a Jewish professional and technical intelligentsia numbering hundreds of thousands, looked at askance by the rising aspirants from the "proletarian" classes who have now reached technical levels. It is surely easier to prevent people from acquiring high standards of education and skill than to attempt to force them back into the lower strata of society. Such a process is never easy or without its dangers, particularly in a stratified society such as the modern Soviet state.

Jerusalem, September 13.

Tunisia Seen Asking For Russian Arms

The leaders of the Tunisian ruling Neo-Destour party have threatened that their government will ask for arms from the Soviet Union if the U.S. continues to refuse to supply Tunisia with weapons, Cairo Radio reported yesterday.

A party spokesman was quoted as saying that Tunisia badly needed arms to protect her frontiers.

Washington sources, quoted by U.P., also reported that the Soviet Embassy in Paris has, meanwhile, offered Soviet arms to Bourguiba.

Meanwhile, President Habib Bourguiba revealed in a speech in Tunis last night that his government on Wednesday asked the French to evacuate Gafsa — one of seven points in Tunisia at which it was recently agreed that France should continue to station troops for the time being.

"We are awaiting the French reply. If it should be delayed we have sufficient means to speed up the evacuation," Bourguiba added, according to Reuter.

He also said that the Tunisian Ambassador to Washington saw the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold on Wednesday to inform him of Franco-Tunisian tension arising out of French "incursions" into Tunisia.

French Gov't Faces Crisis on Algeria

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).— The French Government came under heavy cross fire from right and left today over its plan for partial self government in Algeria, and its chances of surviving next week's National Assembly debate on the subject were regarded here as unfavourable.

Virtual agreement with the Cabinet on the plan was announced by a Government spokesman last night, but the rightwing Radical Minister of Defence, M. Andre Morice, said today that at tomorrow's Council of Ministers he would attack the provision for setting up a Central Executive in Algiers. This is in addition to the six regional governments and assemblies envisaged in the plan.

ESHKOL UNEXPECTEDLY LEAVES FOR EUROPE

Jerusalem Post Staff

Mr. L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, left unexpectedly yesterday for a short visit to Europe. Mr. Eshkol said at Lydda Airport that he would stay a few days in Italy and France on routine business of the Ministry.

In answer to a question Mr. Eshkol said that he was not planning to go to the U.S. and that he will return home in a few days.

The Finance Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the reason for Mr. Eshkol's departure, which was apparently unexpected, as it had previously been announced that he was acting for the Prime Minister, who is on leave.

It is learned that Mr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice, will act for the Prime Minister until Mr. Eshkol returns.

With Mr. Eshkol's departure, there are four Mapai Ministers who are absent or on leave. Besides Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol, they are: Mrs. Golda Meir, Foreign Minister, who is on her way to the U.N Assembly, and Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, on a Bond Drive visit to Latin America.

Hungarian Debate Resumed at U.N.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly resumed its discussion of the Hungarian question today, with President Wan of Siam announcing, that 31 more speakers were listed.

The Assembly agreed to meet tonight after devoting the regular morning and afternoon session to a debate on a resolution backed by 37 nations condemning Soviet action in Hungary.

Today's first speaker, Dr. Munez Portundo of Cuba said, he was disappointed with the report of the five-nation Special Committee, because it failed to call for sanctions against the Soviet Union and to demand the expulsion of Hungary from the World Organization.

Mr. Facio of Costa Rica said that his country supported the report and would vote for the resolution.

The Spanish delegate M. De Lequerica said that Hungary was a prisoner of the Soviet Union and his Government would enthusiastically support the resolution.

The Albanian delegate, Mr. Malile, spoke in favour of the Soviet and Hungarian positions on the question, and opposed the resolution. He also denounced the Special Committee report.

The Assembly then adjourned until today.

Mars Passes Suez After Delay

The Norwegian freighter s.s. Mars was permitted to pass through the Suez Canal by Egyptian authorities, after being held up for 24 hours, according to Baghdad Radio.

The Mars is carrying potash and cement from Haifa to Burma.

Syrian Charge Against U.N. Observers, Israel

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — A Syrian military spokesman in a statement today accused Israel of ignoring the Syrian-Israel Armistice Agreement for the second time in two days.

He said Israel troops in armoured cars accompanied by two U.N. cars entered the southern part of the demilitarised zone yesterday to carry out a topographic survey of the area near the village of Tawafik. While the ownership of this area was still under dispute, Israel cars with U.N. Observers entered Tawafik village and expelled all its Arab inhabitants.

The Syrian authorities then requested the M.A.C. to send a U.N. Observer on the Syrian side to investigate.

The statement went on: "When the U.N. Observer reached the Syrian border, he refused to enter the demilitarised zone, declaring that he had no right to enter the zone from the Syrian side." The spokesman said this was contrary to the terms of the Armistice Agreement which put the entire demilitarised zone under the supervision of U.N. Observers.

He said the Israelis withdrew from the village in the afternoon and the Arabs returned to Tawafik in the evening.

Ike to Meet Faubus On Arkansas Integration Row

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, Thursday (UP).—President Eisenhower is to meet Mr. Orval Faubus, the defiant Governor of Arkansas, here, tomorrow or Saturday, to discuss the school integration conflict in the state capital of Little Rock.

The meeting was arranged at the initiative of the Governor. Federal officials here said that this indicated Governor Faubus' willingness to find some way out of his defiance of the Federal Government.

Mr. Faubus requested the meeting in a cable to the President, which was described as conciliatory in tone. Members of the White House staff had thought for several days that there would be a "break" in the Arkansas school impasse which would allow the Governor to adopt a more flexible position on the Federal-State conflict over the admission of Negro students to "white" high schools in Little Rock.

Governor Faubus had been ordered by a Federal Judge to cease his interference in the admission of Negro children to a Little Rock High School. He had since been summoned to appear before the Federal District Court on September 20.

The Governor's defiance of the Federal Court was followed by resistance to integration of Negro school children in other Southern cities, culminating in violence and the dynamiting of an integrated school in Nashville, Tennessee.

140 Feared Dead In Turkish Flash Floods

ANKARA, Thursday (UP). — Disastrous flash floods today swept the plains of central Turkey following a week of heavy rains.

The Governor of Ankara reported that 86 bodies of victims had been found so far, while the police estimated that about 55 more were missing.

Amman Under Heavy Guard As Hussein Back

AMMAN, Thursday (UP). — King Hussein returned to his capital from a Spanish vacation today under heavy security guard.

The capital's streets were heavily guarded and nearly two dozen jeeps mounting machineguns conveyed Hussein to his palace from Amman airport.

During the day several new barbed-wire barricades went up in Amman after three bombs exploded during the week. Police last night announced arrest of a man who tried to sabotage one of the main bridges here.

Meanwhile, the Cairo press reported today on the worsening of the situation in Jordan and the Lebanon, following the activities of nationalist elements which are reported to have launched operations against the present regimes in the two countries.

"Al-Ahram" said that Hussein's throne was now in danger, and quoted reports to the effect that King Hussein has asked President Eisenhower "to dispatch troops, too, to Jordan."

U.S. Rejects 'Package' News Deal with China

GENEVA, Thursday (UP).— The U.S. rejected today a proposed Chinese package plan for the mutual exchange of newsmen.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Wang Ping-nan, made the proposal at today's 70th meeting of the Sino-American talks on prisoners and the future of Formosa, which have been going on here for more than two years.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, promptly rejected the idea and said each visa application of a Chinese journalist seeking to enter the U.S. must be considered on its own merits by American authorities.

A spokesman for the Chinese delegation first disclosed to newsmen that the draft proposal was made. This later was followed by Mr. Johnson's statement. Mr. Johnson said he told the Chinese envoy he was "astounded he now raised the question, as last year, when his authorities issued invitations to certain American correspondents, he had specifically stated that it was not conditional on reciprocal U.S. action."

IRAQIS BARE SERRAJ PART IN NEW PLOT

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Iraqi security authorities have arrested five leading members of an alleged secret organization "aimed at large-scale assassination of Iraqi leaders and a plot against the Government" in cooperation with Syrian extremists.

It was stated in Baghdad today that all five have been sent to the criminal high court to be tried for high treason.

Security police raided their homes and found in one house a large quantity of arms and "highly important" documents, officials said. The documents were said to prove cooperation with extremists of the Syrian El Baath Party, supporters of the Syrian "strong man" Colonel Abdul Hamid Serraj, Chief of Army Intelligence.

The Syrian Army Chief of Staff, General Afif Bizri, now in Cairo to confer with President Abdul Nasser, said today, "Syria is immune to all imperialist conspiracies because of the unity between its army and people. We are prepared for all eventualities. Imperialism will encounter a unified Syrian people supported by the whole world, including the peoples of the aggressor countries."

Bizri and Abdul Serraj, Syrian Army Intelligence chief, left Cairo to return to Damascus this afternoon. Before leaving, the Syrian Chief of Staff delivered a statement to the press, saying his talks in Cairo were only natural after a new command had recently been appointed to the Syrian Army.

El Al Britannia Lands at Lydda

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The first of the four Bristol Britannia 310 turbo-prop airliners ordered by El Al arrived here this afternoon, after a non-stop flight of 5 hours, 48 minutes from the Bristol Aircraft Company's airfield near Bristol, England.

The gleaming white-and-blue "Whispering Giant" was welcomed by hundreds of people who crowded the airport terraces and reception halls. They included the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol (who later left for Europe by Air France), Minister of Transport Moshe Carmel, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall, and many members of the British Embassy.

Also at the airport were Mr. S. Peres, the Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Aluf Mishne N. Argov, the Prime Minister's military Secretary, Mr. U. Michaeli, Head of Civil Aviation, Mr. B. Bonneh, Airport Manager, representatives of the Air Force, including Aluf Mishne Ezer Weizmann, and representatives of foreign airlines serving this country.

A military band added to the festive atmosphere.

The Britannia brought from England Aluf E. Ben-Artzi, Managing Director of El Al, Mr. William Farnes, Commercial Manager of the Bristol Aircraft Co., and other distinguished guests. It was flown by an El Al crew, cap-

(Continued on Page 5, — Col. 1)

No More Mirrors for Nature; Physicists Discuss 'Parity'

By LEA BEN-DOR

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The Nuclear Structure Conference caught up on its programme today, when all sessions were devoted to the discussion of what has come to be known as "parity," but is in fact concerned with recent evidence that in the world, or at least at our end of it, some particles show a greater tendency to spin to the left than to the right.

Among the speakers in the debate was Professor W. Pauli, the Zurich Nobel Prize winner, who himself a number of years ago formulated the requirement that microcosmic processes — that is, processes involving individual particles — must necessarily be reversible in time, space and electrical energies. It now looks as though at least some processes are not duplicated by their mirror-images, and certain changes in energy states emit particles that spin in one direction only.

The particles that have been caught out in this cosmic irregularity are so small, light and lightly charged that it is exceedingly difficult to catch and identify them. Ever since the suspicion that parity is not conserved in the physical world arose last year, physicists have been trying to devise experiments that would make measurements possible. Some of these were outlined by Miss Wu, of Columbia, who was herself able some months ago to claim that she had demonstrated the first definite evidence of differences in the right and left spin of particles emitted by cobalt 60, a radioactive isotope of the metal cobalt.

Other speakers included Professor Lee, also of Columbia, and a co-discoverer of the new phenomenon, for which no full theoretical explanation has yet been put forward, and Dr. J. Konopinsky, of Indiana University, while a large number of others took part in the debate, including several of the Israel delegates. The ingenuity of one set of measurements made at the Weizmann Institute came in for special praise from guest speakers.

There is no immediate practical interest to the new line which research is following here, except that any major new departure is likely to increase understanding of the structure and properties of the nucleus and, ultimately, to increase the degree of our power to manipulate it. However, it has not yet been possible in all cases to reproduce the results obtained by one team in their laboratories, and the first speaker of the day noted that a slide summarizing results obtained to date in the form of a graph, which he had brought with him from the United States six weeks ago, was now already out of date and that he would draw an up-to-date diagram instead.

The Weizmann Institute has taken active interest in this new subject, and regular discussion groups have been held for physicists from all parts of the country since the results first became known. In consequence, there was much interest in today's abstruse work among Israel physicists.

After a full day of lectures devoted mainly to advances in technique, a garden party will be given tomorrow afternoon for delegates to the Conference by Mr. M. W. Weisgal, chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute.

An appeal from "The Committee of Mothers In Israel" in Hebrew and English, addressed to the Chairman and delegates of the Conference, was distributed at the Conference today, asking the scientists to use their influence to bring about a halt to the testing of nuclear [illegible]ices.

Jenia Pevzner *Jonathan Jacobs*
Married
Dolphin House, Shavei Zion. Sept. 12, 1957.

Israel Asks U.S. to Strengthen Deterrents Against Aggression

Elath, Lloyd Confer in London; U.K. Bewildered by U.S. Policy

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Israel Ambassador Eliyahu Elath yesterday met with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd to discuss the Middle East situation, with special reference to Israel's position, following the Syrian coup and the arrival of American arms in Jordan.

While official quarters maintain silence about details of their conversation, it is assumed that it was mainly informative. Mr. Lloyd may have wanted to know what view the Israel Government takes of a situation which has left Whitehall somewhat bewildered, and none too sure what attitude to adopt towards the sudden shifts of policy and atmosphere in Washington.

There is an impression that for the past fortnight or so the British Government has been left in the dark about American moves and intentions — perhaps a reprisal for what happened last year over Suez. At any rate, the Foreign Office gives the impression of being grateful for any scrap of information that reaches it from other quarters.

Spokesmen Cautious

This uncertainty about American moves probably accounts for the extreme caution with which official spokesmen and editorial writers now comment on the situation. There is an evident reluctance to appear critical of U.S. policy, coupled with a nostalgic hankering after the days of the Tripartite Declaration, when London and Paris were at least kept informed of what was in Mr. Dulles' mind. This may explain in part why the "Daily Telegraph" today editorially calls for a renewal of the Declaration with special emphasis on the dangers threatening Israel from an uncontrolled arms race resulting from the pouring of Russian and American equipment into neighbouring Arab states.

Against this murky background, less than usual is being heard of the Interparliamentary Union to be opened by the Queen in Westminster Hall today — a conference made notable *inter alia* by the decision of the Union to admit Egypt to membership. This means that the Egyptian delegation will attend the opening ceremony and that the Egyptian flag will be among the 49 flown in Parliament Square.

Has 'Parliament'

The decision to admit Egypt was based on a ruling that she now had "a parliamentary form of government." It was also decided to admit Tunisia and Vietnam, while Ghana, however, is to be excluded for the time being until details of her parliamentary organization are available. This seems rather hard on Ghana which, unlike Egypt, boasts a genuine though at times a somewhat unruly legislature.

The Israel delegation was persented to London political and journalistic circles at a reception held yesterday at Mr. Elath's private residence. On Saturday they will have an opportunity to join the debate on the refugee question when the Arab delegations will doubtless try to divert attention from all other areas in order to focus the discussion exclusively on their own pet subject.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by Colonel Abdul Kader Hatem, Director-General Egypt's Information Services, is today greeted by a lengthy editorial in the "Manchester Guardian" detailing some of Cairo Radio's wilder anti-British outbursts and plaintively enquiring whether Hatem really enjoys sounding like Goebbels.

The answer, of course, is yes; but the Colonel is not expected to say so publicly.

U.S. Says Gromyko Charges Untrue

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The State Department today accused Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of trying to "frighten the free nations from taking action to reinforce their freedom."

The Department denied the Soviet Minister's statement earlier this week in which he attacked U.S. and Western policies in general, accused America of intervention in Syria and lashed at West Germany.

The State Department said that Gromyko's "blustering attack" on the Eisenhower Doctrine was similar to past attempts to frighten the free nations, adding that "this language recalls that which was used by the Soviets in regard to the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey, the North Atlantic Treaty, the foundation of the German Federal Republic, the Japanese Peace Treaty, and the South East Asia Security Treaty."

Czechs Start Air Service To Egypt Next Month

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — Regularly scheduled air passenger service between Czechoslovakia and Egypt will begin next month, the chief of the Egyptian Civil Aviation Department said today.

Dr. Fuad Moursy, who is in Tokyo attending the Legal Committee meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization, told newsmen that Egypt had also concluded agreements with Rumania, Poland and Bulgaria, and "in the near future we will probably have an air service with Russia on a regularly scheduled basis."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Talks between the Egyptian Government and Greek shipowner Aristotle Onassis on the construction of a Suez Canal oil pipeline have been broken off, it was announced in Cairo last night.

Eban Gives Israel View to Dulles

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter).—Israel today asked the U.S. to strengthen all available deterrents against aggression in the Middle East.

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, told reporters he had made this request at a conference with Secretary of State Dulles this morning.

Mr. Eban identified the present deterrents as President Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine, and his statement of April, 1956 that the U.S. would assist within constitutional means the victim of aggression in the Middle East, and other U.S. declarations.

The Ambassador conferred with Mr. Dulles for an hour and a half, and said later, "I emphasized the importance of strengthening all available deterrents against aggression."

He told newsmen he had not given Mr. Dulles any request that the U.S. should supply arms to Israel. On the other hand, he had restated his Government's request for economic aid.

Mr. Eban said that the central point of his talks with Mr. Dulles "was the danger to security in the area arising from hostility to Israel on the part of neighbouring states which, especially in the case of Egypt and Syria, are increasing their armaments at a very vast rate."

He added, "I made it clear that the U.S. and other peace-loving powers should strongly oppose any aggression against the integrity or independence of Middle Eastern states, including Israel."

Asked if he had made specific proposals for a new declaration to deter aggression, Mr. Eban replied that his talk this morning was very broad but not a final exchange of views. He said the U.S. and other powers "should make crystal clear their opposition to aggression in the Middle East."

Israel viewed developments in the Middle-East "in sombre terms," the Ambassador declared. The chief element was the headlong rearmament of Arab states, especially Egypt and Syria, and the accompanying increase in hostility towards Israel shown by these states.

Mr. Eban said he had also expressed his Government's concern at the shipment of U.S. arms to Jordan and other Arab nations considered to be friendly towards the U.S. "We definitely think that in the relations between the Western powers and the Middle Eastern states the emphasis should be on economic development and progress, and not on the accumulation of armaments," he added.

Mr. Edward Lawson, U.S. Ambassador to Israel, and Mr. Yohanan Meroz, Counsellor of the Israel Embassy, also took part in the talks.

Israel Seen Menaced From Both Sides

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Asserting that it is "easy to see why Israelis urgently seeking guarantees from Washington, the "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial today stressed that Soviet arms to Syria might be turned against Israel, but American arms to Jordan might equally be used to the same end.

The editorial added that "responsibility lies with the West for reaffirmation of the Tripartite Declaration and to make sure the world knows that peace is to be enforced from whatever side provocation comes. Reaffirmation would not supplant but supplement the Eisenhower Doctrine and leave the West prepared on both fronts from which danger comes."

U.S. May Press For Final Settlement

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — First moves for a solution of all problems endangering Middle East peace as a result of Arab-Israel conflicts are likely to be made here on the initiative of the U.S. at the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. plan looking forward to "settlement of all major problems outstanding between the Arab states and Israel," became known here today, amidst preparations for next Tuesday's opening session of the Assembly.

Allusion to the new American approach may be made by Secretary of State Dulles when he addresses the Assembly next Thursday.

According to this plan, the U.S. is expected to request the Assembly to act on the resolution proposed during last year's first emergency special session following the launching of the Sinai campaign.

The American representative, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, then called for the dissolution of the old Palestine Conciliation Commission and for its replacement by a committee to prepare recommendations for the establishment of permanent peace and stability in the Middle East. The proposed committee was to consist of five members and would submit its report to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Mr. Lodge allowed the proposal to be shunted aside after Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Lester Pearson, proposed the formation of the U.N. police force in the form of the present UNEF.

The American proposal, however, remains formally on the General Assembly's agenda and can be revived by any member state.

Arabs 'Overwhelmed' With Arms—Dayan

BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday (Reuter). — Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, Israel Chief of Staff, said here last night the Arab countries were being "overwhelmed" with arms — Russian and American.

These arms would not be used by Arab states against each other but against Israel.

Rav-Aluf Dayan said Russia would pay any price to get a foothold in the Middle East.

A general idea was that Communism was spreading in the Middle East, he said. But it was a wrong idea — Russia's influence was spreading in the Middle East, not Communism.

Indonesian UNEF Unit Boards Ship for Home

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The Indonesian contingent of 580 officers and men in the UNEF boarded the Dutch ship Talisse yesterday to begin their homeward journey from Egypt, according to a U.N. report from Port Said.

They will not be replaced in the UNEF.

READ
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today
● Solution for Algeria
● Keeping up Palestine
● Inbal Review
and on Page 5
● The Structure of the Atom
● Forum on M.E. Tension
● Milovan Djilas
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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi were luncheon hosts yesterday to the Rumanian Minister and Mrs. Petru Manu; the President of the Tel Aviv District Court and Mrs. A. Barzakay; Dr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Korn, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Eshel.

The President yesterday received Dr. M. Ophir, Chairman of Tabil, and Mr. Moshe Cohen, Director of the Philatelic Service.

•

The Minister of Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg, yesterday received Mr. Petrus Huigens, of Holland, Secretary-General of the Y.M.C.A. in Germany.

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The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday for the outgoing Secretary and Consul of the embassy, Mr. Carlos A. Massa. The guests included chiefs of mission, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

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Mr. Lou Boyar and Mrs. Boyar, of Los Angeles, visited the Hebrew University yesterday accompanied by Prof. M. Evenari.

•

A reception inaugurating a Jerusalem ladies committee for Keren Yaldenu was held this week at Beit Hillel. An executive has been formed consisting of Mesdames Renee Newman (President), Miriam Whartman, Doris Slutzkin and Hannah Miller.

•

An exhibition of students work at the Naomi Zuckerman Studio, 7 Gaza Rd., Jerusalem, will open tomorrow. Classes will be resumed after Succot.

•

Mrs. Maza Kohn has returned from London and Paris. At your service as from Sept. 18 at 9 Rehov Hebron, Tel Aviv. *(Advt.)*

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The public rooms of the Sharon Hotel will be closed tomorrow evening owing to a private party. *(Advt.)*

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BIRTH and BRITH MILAH

LIEBER — To Elinor (nee Dubas) and Alfred Lieber — a son. The Brith Milah will take place tomorrow, at 10 a.m., at Hadassah "A" Hospital, Jerusalem.

Treated Hula Peat Fertilizer Success

HAIFA, Thursday. — Highly satisfactory laboratory and pilot plant results in the use of specially processed Hula peat as an agricultural fertilizer now warrant more extensive field tests, the Technion reported today.

Several dunams of land at the Ruppin Agricultural Institute near Natanya have now been sown and a comparison will be made between yields achieved on ground treated with the processed peat as compared with those obtained where only chemical nutrients are used.

Initial stages of the research were carried out by Prof. H. Heimann, Dean of the Technion's Faculty of Chemical Technology, who began his studies on agricultural utilization of peat while still a technologist in pre-Hitler Germany.

The Hula peat, even in its natural state, has a beneficial action on crop growth, Prof. Heimann said, but its effect is not sufficient to compensate for the cost of digging, drying and transporting it across the mountainous area of Safad to the main agricultural centres. The professor has therefore devised a method of controlled fermentation which increases severalfold the crop-promoting quantities of the peat.

Tests conducted on a rotation of three crops at the Ruppin Institute, in collaboration with Mr. A. Even-Chaim, lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry at the Institute, have brought about significant yield increases much above those achieved by the addition of mineral nutrients alone, or by the addition of cowshed manure.

This new type of peat-based organic fertilizer should not be considered a substitute for natural organic fertilizer, Prof. Heimann pointed out, but rather as a new type of material to be tested and used on its own merits.

The research work was carried on under the terms of a grant made to the Technion by the Ford Foundation, over a period of two years, with additional assistance from the Fohs Foundation and the Ministry of Agriculture. Together with the Agricultural Centre of the Histadrut, the Ministry also supports the Ruppin Institute which is co-operating with the Technion.

OVERCHARGE CLOSES J'LEM GREENGROCER

The Jerusalem District Controller has cancelled until further notice the licence of Mrs. Rachel Cohen, owner of a vegetable shop in Meah Shearim, for overcharging on carrots.

Dutch Couple and Daughter Persevere for World Peace

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON, Thursday.—"I will spend a week sleeping under a tree near the border," declared Willem Frerick Abeling, a gentile from Holland, "and if I haven't got my passport back from the Dutch Consulate, I'll cross the border again to the U.N., taking my wife and daughter with me."

Abeling, 51, his wife Alberta and his 15-year-old daughter were apprehended by U.N. troops on the border earlier this week and handed over to the Israel authorities. After being questioned by the police they were released. They stayed overnight at Yad Mordechai and later went to Zikim, where they enjoyed the hospitality of the kibbutz.

Abeling came to Israel last February as the "practical arm" of a new group of Dutch thinkers who claim to have found the only hope for world peace. Their doctrine is based on a belief that it is possible to find a basic spiritual unity in Nature, which can in turn provide a universal language. Last February, the group raised some IL3,500 and sent Abeling to Israel to interview Premier Ben-Gurion, hoping he would be able to follow this up by meetings with Abdul Nasser, President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev.

The Dutchman managed to see Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's office, and received a written assurance that Mr. Ben-Gurion was prepared to meet the Arab leaders any place and at any time to talk peace.

Not Considered 'Advisable'

Two months later, leaving his wife and child in Israel, he returned to Holland to renew his passport, only to find that the Dutch authorities refused to give him a new travel document on the ground that they did not consider his mission advisable. Using a separate Israel visa, which he obtained prior to his first visit, he came back to this country — without a passport.

For weeks he persevered in his efforts to see the Prime Minister until all his funds ran out and he decided the time had come to try to visit Nasser. After fruitless attempts to obtain a passport from the Dutch Consulate he went with his family to Yad Mordechai and from there they slipped across the fields, undetected until they suddenly found themselves in a vacant dug-out under the flag of the U.N.

"When the U.N.E.F. soldiers came and saw us in possession their eyes nearly popped out of their heads. Eventually they took us to a major in Gaza."

There, the family were offered the alternatives of an Egyptian gaol or a safe return to Israel.

They accepted the latter offer, but still refused to abandon their efforts for world harmony. 'With the world hurrying to destruction — it's five minutes to twelve — nobody will listen to our creative ideas," Mr. Abeling complained.

Completely penniless, but undaunted by material problems, he has agreed to stay another day at Kibbutz Zikim, whose members are reluctant to allow him to expose his family to danger.

But by the weekend he aims to be camping out under his tree on the border.

U.N. — The U.N. Technical Assistant Board has announced the appointment of Taghi Nasr, a Persian, as its representative in Egypt.

Xmas Pilgrimage Procedure Explained

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Exit permits for pilgrims desiring to cross to Jordan for Christmas to visit the holy sites are denied to applicants only on security grounds or on suspicion, based on police records, that they will engage in criminal activities. This is stated by Dr. J. Goldin, of the Ministry of Interior, in outlining the procedure used to grant visas.

Some weeks before Christmas, applicants submit requests to their local District Officer or Military Governor. The names are checked for security reasons and if the applicant has a police record. If so, the request is refused.

However, the refusal does not apply to members of a rejected applicant's family, who are considered on their merits.

The applicant can appeal the decision to the District Officer. If the Officer refuses to approve the application, the applicant may appeal directly to the Ministry.

The Ministry examines the file against the applicant and conducts a separate investigation. If approved, the applicant's name is added to the list of those crossing.

The list is handed over to the Jordanian authorities who also check the names, rejecting those whom they do not wish to enter Jordan. Other rejections are made at Mandelbaum Gate.

During the past half-dozen years, Israel has allowed 3,000 to 3,200 pilgrims to cross each year.

Priority is given to those who have not crossed before, or who crossed several years ago.

2,000 Homes Allocated Under Savings Scheme

Some 2,000 dwellings have already been handed over to participants in the Savings for Homes Scheme launched in 1955, according to a survey of building projects appearing in the new issue of the Government Yearbook, to be published shortly. By the end of June this year, 18,500 persons had registered for the scheme and had invested savings totalling IL24.5m.

In 1956 the Popular Housing scheme was completed with the last of the applicants finally entering their homes. A total of 14,180 dwellings were erected within the framework of this programme, 6,054 in the Tel Aviv area, 3,025 in the Haifa area, 1,295 in the Jerusalem area and 3,806 in rural and development areas.

The problem still remains of housing the 19,000 families accommodated in ex-British army hutments. A two to three-year plan is now being drafted to build for them 10-12,000 housing units and renovate some of the hutments.

During 1956, 13,073 housing units were constructed for new immigrants, while an additional 4,158 were erected in the first quarter of this year. Nearly half of them were built in rural areas and only six per cent in the three large towns.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed Saturdays.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects; 2) Rothschild Manuscript, Number Twenty Four. 3) Watercolours and Drawings by Pascin and Modern French Graphics. 4) Selected Ancient Coins in Palestinian History. 5) Yemenite Art. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Bezalel Museum Romema Branch, Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer, 10-1. Closed on Saturday.

"The Group of Ten," an Exhibition of oil paintings. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Exhibition of processes of creative activity illustrated by students of the studio directed by Nomi Zuckerman, 7 Gaza Rd., 11-2. Also tomorrow.

Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel—Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, 9-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Film Shows: —**

Israel films, daily 11.30. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Tours:—**

Hebrew University Conducted tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew daily, 11 a.m.) Parents are requested not to bring children under the age of 10.

• **Playreading: —**

"Ten Minute Alibi," by Anthony Armstrong, Beit Hillel, 4 Balfour, 9 p.m.

• **Recorded Music: —**

Terrace Music (outdoors). Fauré, Trio in D-minor; Rachmaninoff, Concerto No. 3 in D-minor, 8.30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions: —**

1) Lithographs by I. Aschheim; 2) Photographs of the Hula Valley by Peter Merom; 3) Paintings by Modigliani, Soutine, Pascin, Chagall and Kisling. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Oneg Shabbat: —**

Z.O.A. House at 8.30 p.m. — Participation of Yemenite Dance Group — Inbal Mahal.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme: —**

Saturday Music Hour with organ music at 10.30 a.m. with these records: Tchaikovsky, "1812" Ouverture Solennelle; Schumann, Symphony No. 2 in C-major. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a L'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752. Airconditioned.

• **Theatre: —**

Habimah, "Snunit at Maomba," 8.30.

Ohel, "Shulamit," 8.30.

Cameri, "Dream Girl," New Hall, 8.30. "Juliet and Romanov," Mograbi, 8.30.

• **American Documentary Films: —**

Z.O.A. House at 9 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions: —**

1) Paintings by Audrey Bergner. 2) Paintings and Graphics from the Museum's collection. Fortnightly exhibit: Jugs by Hedwig Grossmann. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

"Sculpture in the open air," Gan Ha'em, Mt. Carmel. Open daily: 7 a.m.-7 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Sept. 15 — "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
"The Dybbuk," Gedera, 8.30.
Sept. 16 — "I Like Mike," Nahariya, 8.30.
"The Dybbuk," Geron Yizrael, 8.30.
Sept. 17 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
"Snunit at Maomba," Kiryat Haim, 8.30.
Sept. 18 — "The Dybbuk," Natanya, 8.30.
"Anna Frank," Acre, 8.30.
Sept. 19 — "Snunit at Maomba," Jerusalem, Edison, 9.
"Anna Christie," Haifa, Armon, 9.

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No Job—But With £120,000 in Bank

CARDIFF, Wales (Thursday) — Judge Guy Sixmith let Herbert Hooley off with a light £2 fine for speeding yesterday when Hooley said he was unemployed.

Hooley paid the fine immediately. Then he left the courtroom, climbed into his new Jaguar, drove to his new $28,000 home and changed out of his $112 custom tailored suit. What Hooley did not tell the judge was that he quit his job after winning £120,000 in a lottery.

"He might have thought I was boasting," Hooley explained.

Indefinite Jail Terms Urged

A series of lectures on the law-breaker and the task of the prosecution in regard to punishment ended the Sixth Annual Conference of state attorneys at the Hebrew University yesterday.

Mr. Colin Gillon, the State Attorney, and Mr. S. Shoham, Assistant Jerusalem District Attorney, recommended that habitual offenders be sentenced to indefinite prison terms (but not more than the maximum set by law). Mr. Gillon said that the Government had already discussed this proposal in 1953 but had rejected it.

He noted that practice of indefinite terms is customary in most of the United States and in several European countries. Under this system, a Committee of Experts meets from time to time to discuss whether to release the habitual offender or not before the maximum term expired.

Mr. Gillon proposed that the Government re-discuss this proposal since the present law did not make provision for the handling of habitual offenders.

Mr. L. Rabinowitz, Haifa District Attorney, proposed that the prosecution should place in the Judge's hands all relevant information on the accused before sentence was passed. This would help the judge decide what punishment to mete out.

Mr. Rabinowitz did not believe that the prosecution should demand maximum punishment automatically nor should it leave the determination of punishment solely in the judge's hands without placing the relevant material at his disposal. *(Itim)*

Recognition For Israel Masons

The United Grand Lodge of England has recognized the Grand Lodge of the State of Israel, so that Israel freemasons are now recognized practically all over the world. Recognition by the "Mother of Freemasonry" means virtual automatic recognition by the Grand Lodges of the rest of the British Commonwealth.

Thus the Israel Grand Lodge, consecrated under the aegis of the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Holland, the State of New York and South Africa, among others, in October 1953, has in the short period of four years been accepted by most of the ruling bodies of the world. *(K.B.)*

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda. 38 King George.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol. Kiteivitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23585. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Saad, 24 Yerushalayim, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 18 Hovevei Zion. **HOLON:** Rivek, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Hanassi.

HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3211. Carmel, 133 Hanassi, 81713. Zvulun, Krayot.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 1 Harlap, 63676.

TEL AVIV: Marpeh, 77 Allenby, 3487. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. BILU 21 Bilu, 24063. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramah, 65 Jabotinsky. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Stampfer. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolow. **NATANYA:** Hanassi.

HAIFA: Herzliah, 1 Herzliah, 2364. Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009. Zvulun, Krayot.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eiges, 10 Strauss, 3062. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Zarnower, 8/76, Greek Colony, 5888.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 26842. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

SATURDAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62263. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as Friday night.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa Rd., 66325.

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Hospital Beds Seen Lagging

The number of hospital beds in Israel is not keeping pace with the growth in population, according to a report published in Jerusalem recently by Mr. H. S. Halevi, Deputy Director-General for Planning in the Ministry of Health.

The report covers the hospitalization situation during 1956.

The decrease in the number of beds in proportion to the population occurred principally in the field of general hospitalization. For chronic illnesses and rehabilitation, however, the number of beds increased.

The total number of hospital beds last year was 12,331 as compared to 12,218 the year before. In general departments, 41 beds were added; 284 beds were dropped from lung diseases departments (where the number of cases has decreased steadily); 255 beds were added for patients suffering from mental diseases; and 123 beds were added for chronic illnesses.

Since the population grew during 1956 by 83,315 persons, the rise in the number of general hospital beds represented 0.49 beds for every additional 1,000 persons. As a consequence, the ratio of the number of beds to population fell for the first time in the history of the State to three beds per thousand.

More Enter Hospital

At the same time, the number of patients entering hospitals grew by 8.2 per cent and reached almost 105 patients for every 1,000 residents. Most of these patients were for general hospital beds.

An average of 92 per cent of hospital beds were taken up during this period. The percentage of beds used in mental illness wards rose to 100.7 per cent, indicating the severe pressure on these institutions, while an average of only 88 per cent of general hospital beds were used. The reduction occurred principally in mission hospitals which serve the non-Jewish population.

The lack of general hospital beds is felt mainly in new immigrant absorption areas in the north and south. In the south, there is less than one bed per 1,000 persons.

The 106 hospitals in the country include: 32 general hospitals, 12 maternity hospitals; six tuberculosis; 30 mental institutions; 25 hospitals for chronic diseases and one for Hansen's disease. Of these hospitals, 21 are Government institutions, with 4,491 beds, which constitute 36.4 per cent of all beds in the country; 18 hospitals belong to Kupat Holim with 1,926 beds (15.6 per cent) and 41 are private hospitals with 2,016 beds (16.3 per cent).

Ulpan Technique Applied to English

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA, Thursday.—The successful Ulpan technique of teaching Hebrew is to be applied now to the teaching of English. A local resident from Britain, Mrs. Hadassah Bat Haim, is opening a 10 day Ulpan course, with six hours daily devoted to language improvement, play-reading, conversation, discussions, essays and grammar. The course is intended mainly for teachers of English, tourist guides, persons in contact with foreign visitors, but also for those who have to travel in English-speaking countries.

The students will be given board and lodging and most of the lessons will be given in a spacious garden with a swimming pool. The first course begins on September 25.

W. Galilee Hospital Crisis Solved

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — The Finance Ministry has given final approval for the establishment of a temporary hospital with surgical facilities at the Malben institution for the aged here and for the transfer to the Health Ministry of the maternity ward hitherto attached to the Local Council administration.

Details of the transfer were discussed at a meeting of Health Ministry and Local Council representatives and Dr. E. Weidenfeld, the Director of the local hospital. The opening of the surgical ward at the Malben institution awaits the consent of Malben Director Mr. Charles Passman, who just returned from Europe. He is known to be in sympathy with the move, and it is expected that he will grant the surgical ward hospitality for at least a two-year period.

'Operation Whip' Ups Jerusalem Rates Take

The sum collected in Municipal rates in Jerusalem during the past few weeks totalled 130 per cent above the comparative figure for last year, it is learned.

The sharp upsurge in income is attributed to intensified door-to-door collections. Some 417 householders were warned that their movable property would be impounded if they did not pay outstanding debts and most complied immediately or promised to pay within a specified time.

In 32 cases property was actually impounded and taken to Municipal warehouses.

The intensified campaign is continuing with 24 collection squads calling on recalcitrant ratepayers.

Teacher Sues Pupil's Mother for Libel

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A mother of a pupil at the Mazeh primary school, Tel Aviv, claimed through her lawyer at the District Court here today that she had both a moral and legal right to report a teacher's shortcomings to his superiors.

The mother, Mrs. Orah Shem-Or, is being sued for IL2,500 damages in a libel suit brought by Fela Horenstein, a teacher at the school who claims defamation of her character in letters sent to the Director-General of the Ministry of Education, the headmistress of the school and the Education Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality.

Mrs. Shem-or had alleged in her letters that the plaintiff was unqualified and "devoid of any training for her vocation as teacher." *(Itim)*

Neighbour Drives Off Would-be Thief

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A would-be housebreaker was foiled in his attempt to enter a flat in Shderot Har Zion yesterday by a neighbour who knew he did not live in the building. She began screaming, "Stop, thief!" and scared the man off.

He was caught and arrested after being pursued through the Litvinski Market by the neighbour and the owner of the flat. *(Itim)*

Selective Jamming In East Europe

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Radio Liberation's Broadcast to the Soviet Union of the U.N. debate on Hungary was jammed for 20 minutes on Tuesday night — while U.S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge was talking.

James Critchlow, top Radio Liberation analyst in Munich, sent word that the speeches of two Communist delegates came through clearly. Then, when the U.S. Chief Delegate began to talk, he was drowned out by other stations and static. The jamming stopped when Mr. Lodge sat down.

Poland to Aid Soviet Repatriates

VIENNA Thursday (INA). — The Polish Government has decided to take steps to alleviate the position of Polish Jews repatriated from the Soviet Union, following a recent meeting between members of the Polish cabinet and representatives of the Jewish community, according to a report received here from Warsaw.

The report said that the conference, under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Novak, lasted four hours, during which the Jewish representatives stressed that repatriates suffer badly from lack of living accommodation and find it difficult to secure jobs. Russia now insists that no Jew returning to Poland from Russia be permitted to re-emigrate.

The Polish Government has reportedly decided to combat actively any discrimination against repatriated Jews by cooperative shops and other places of employment and to enable the formation of cooperatives by repatriated Jewish workers and artisans.

It was also decided to speed up the transfer to permanent accommodation of more than 1,000 repatriated Jews still in reception centres, and to permit repatriates in a number of cities to remain in houses into which they moved without prior permission from the local authorities.

Ike Signs New Immigration Bill

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, Thursday (UP). — President Eisenhower yesterday signed the Immigration Bill passed recently by Congress. In an accompanying statement, the President said that it was a regrettable piece of legislation since it failed to deal with many of the serious inequities inherent in the previous Immigration and Nationality Act.

The present bill allows 60,000 aliens to enter the U.S., above the present immigration quotas, if they can establish that they are hardship cases.

It does not grant resident status to 28,000 Hungarian refugees now in the U.S. on a stateless basis, and fails to alter the "national origins" system of fixing immigration quotas.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS TO DIASPORA JEWS

Chief Rabbi I. Herzog has sent a personal gift of *shofarot*, holiday prayer books and Succot to more than 180 communities in the Diaspora, including some in East Europe. The gift was accompanied by greetings to Diaspora Jewry for the New Year.

Modification of Israel Prize Rules Urged

A reduction in the number of Israel Prizes awarded annually and doubling the amount of the prizes to IL2,000 or more were among the proposals for changes in the rules governing the award raised at a special meeting held at the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The meeting was chaired by the Minister, Mr. Z. Aranne.

Dr. M. Avidor, the Director-General, reported that aside from the Israel and a number of other prizes which have recently been announced, local authorities and other institutions annually awarded 40 prizes, of which 11 were to the sum of IL1,000 each.

It was proposed at the meeting that the number of annual Israel Prizes be reduced by having each category award its prize only once every two or three years. Another suggestion called for allowing the judges to consider awarding a prize for scientific works by Israel scholars printed in a foreign tongue in the fields of social sciences and humanities, except for Jewish studies and literature.

According to another proposal special prizes should be announced within the framework of the Israel Prizes on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary.

A MEMORIAL service for the Jewish victims of Nazism was held at the Chamber of Destruction on Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, yesterday, on the 18th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.12 p.m. today and ends at 7.24 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Ki Tavo Deuteronomy 26, 1 — 29, 8

Haftara: Isaiah, 60, 1 — 22

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha: 6.27 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 6.30 p.m.; Arvit: 7.20 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: Arvit 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael, (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha: 6.25 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m Minha: 6.40. p.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.45 a.m. Cantor Leib Glans and choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.40 p.m. Arvit: 7.22 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

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Notices to the Public

Attention All Guests From Abroad

Pomegranate Harvest Ceremony

The Committee for Promoting Traditional Ties between Israel and the Diaspora announces a tour of holy sites in Galilee, in the vicinity of Safad, Meron and Tiberias, to be held on Sept. 18 and 19.

A Pomegranate Harvesting Ceremony will be held during the tour at Bik'at Rimon, near Kifa M'samra, the ancient site where Israel's leaders gathered to discuss the revolt against the Romans.

Departure on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 7 a.m. from the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv.

Guests from abroad wishing to participate in the tour and the harvesting ceremony are requested to register at the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Tel. 82334/5, or the Savoy Hotel, Tel. 4222, Tel Aviv.

The Traditional Tzavta

will be held this Friday evening, Sept. 13, and on Saturday noon at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. The "Tzavta" will be dedicated to the customs of the month of Elul.

Oneg Shabbat Party

on Saturday Sept. 14, 1957, at 6 p.m. at the Savoy Hotel. Prof. P. Shneurson will participate.

Telephone Time

The Post Office announces that because of a breakdown in the telephone clock, subscribers in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Haifa dialling 15 in the next few days will be answered by telephonists.

Direct Telephone Dialling from Tel Aviv-Jaffa to Haifa

The Post Office announces that as from Sunday, Sept. 15, telephone subscribers in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa region may dial directly when calling Haifa telephone subscribers during all hours of the day and night.

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The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	17	28	29
Tiberias	32	26	34	35
Haifa Port	47	24	30	31
Natanya	48	23	32	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	49	23	30	31
Tel Aviv Port	63	22	28	28
Lydda Airport	47	20	31	32
Jerusalem	46	18	26	27
Beersheba	42	20	31	32
Sdom	—	29	—	35
Eilat	37	26	36	36

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp expected today.

ARRIVALS

-Jack Becker and Samuel Reitman, Bond leaders from Montreal, with the Canadian participants to the Maccabiah.

Mr. and Mrs Ephraim Stolow, Bond leaders from Mexico, with El Al via Istanbul.

Dr. Zvi Rosen, of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department in Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital, from a scientific study tour in the U.S.

Dr. Avrom Saltman, formerly lecturer in Medieval History at Birkbeck College, University of London, accompanied by his wife, to take up his new post at Bar Ilan University.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Yitzhak Horpi, Israel Diplomatic Representative to Liberia, to take up his new post.

S. Stampfer Tributed On 80th Birthday

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—The 80th birthday of Shlomo Stampfer, one of the early builders and first Mayor of the town, was observed today. Cabinet Ministers and leading figures from all walks of life were present at a reception held in the Hen Hall.

Mr. Y. Shiftan, Deputy Mayor of Petah Tikva, opened the proceedings and Mr. Bar-Yehuda, Minister of Interior, brought the greetings of the Government. Speakers included: Dr. Y Burg, Minister of Posts; the Mayor of Petah Tikva, Mr. P. Rashish; the Chief Rabbi of the town, Rabbi R. Katz, and Mr. Sirkis, the Chairman of the Kfar Saba Local Council. (Itim)

EL AL

(Continued from Page One)

tained by Mr. Zvi Tohar.

Aluf Ben-Artzi told pressmen that El Al will start commercial flights with the new planes this year, though he could not give a definite date. Three Britannias will be in the airline's service by mid-October, and the fourth some time next year. For the present, the turbo-props will be flown in training and practice flights.

When the Britannias come into service they will cut flight times by nearly half. They will carry 90 passengers, 72 tourist class and 18 first class. This will enable El Al to provide the last word in long-range travel until the commercial introduction of pure jet airliners, expected in late 1959.

In its flight today the Britannia made an average speed of 645 k.p.h., attaining a maximum speed of 720 k.p.h. The aircraft flew at 21,000 feet. As it approached the airport, it descended gracefully to 1,000 feet and flew twice across the landing strip, to the cheers of the spectators. In Tel Aviv, too, at exactly 5 p.m., many persons looked skywards as the radio announced that the Britannia was flying over the city.

The "Whispering Giant" could not be heard until it approached very near. Passengers of the plane said they could hear only a murmur inside during the flight.

At the short ceremony on the runway, the Minister of Transport said the Britannia was the best commercial plane flying today. He hoped that El Al would expand routes as a result of the acquisition. "El Al's success in acquiring these planes is an achievement for the whole nation," Aluf Carmel said.

Mr. Farnes, who handed Mr. Ben-Artzi the log of the flight as a token, said El Al was the first airline outside of Britain to realize the great potential of the Britannia.

To mark the Britannia's arrival, El Al gave a dinner at the Sharon Hotel tonight. Among those present were the Ministers of Transport and Posts, members of the management and board of directors of El Al, representatives of the Government and the Jewish Agency.

Maccabiah Takes Over Tel Aviv

Complaints Season Praise

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The Fifth Maccabiah has taken over Tel Aviv and all its sports facilities as the authorities and populace prepare for Sunday's opening ceremony at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

National flags already decorate the city's main road junctures and blue and white banners of "Welcome to the Fifth Maccabiah" in Hebrew and English may be seen.

Young athletes brightly dressed in their national colours walk the streets, the Canadians in their white wide-brimmed hats and blazers, the astonishingly young Mexicans in their blues, the Belgians in the red "tembel"-like hats and blue jackets, and the towering American hoopsters, pursued by local youngsters for their autographs.

The nerve centre of all the frantic last-minute preparations lies at 64 Rehov Shenkin, where the six-roomed headquarters of the Fifth Maccabiah are situated. Along one office wall stretches a detailed chart showing participation of the various contingents in each sports division, each country identified by its flag. The fullest squares belong to the British and South African teams.

Below the chart sits Mr. S. Shumacher, or better known as "Shumi," who was in the middle of distributing free invitations to the opening ceremony to his 400 volunteer judges and linesmen when we walked in.

PIO—Eyes and Ears

The Maccabiah eyes and voice are the Government Press Information Offices, where the radio and press headquarters of the Maccabiah are situated.

During our visit, a conference with local sports editors was proceeding in one corner, whilst in the other corner, a pretty Brazilian girl reporter was vainly trying to explain in halting English that her press card had been lost. All international press agencies are covering the games in detail.

The Galei Gil pool in Ramat Gan, where the Maccabiah swimming meets will be held, has been cleaned up and stands for 2,000 fans have been installed. This afternoon, the water polo teams of Tel Aviv's Young Maccabi Union and South Africa were going through their places, while the Belgians, Mexicans and Canadians looked on. Pedro Rosenfeld, 19-year-old Mexican swimmer, pointed out that his team found "the water a bit dirty and heavy."

Israel's swimming star Shoshana Rubner mentioned that the pool was 25 centimetres too long which might prevent records being attained.

Hour Wait for Bus

The bad traffic arrangements to the Maccabiah village which the athletes complained of were fully demonstrated by the tired swimmers having to wait over an hour for their bus. They stood under the welcome signs put up by Ramat Gan in various states of undress until their transport finally arrived.

Table tennis players complained of bad training conditions, there being only two tables for some 30 players to practise on.

The Ramat Gan Municipal Stadium has been whitewashed, and generally spruced up for the opening ceremony on Sunday. New sports installations include a 500 metre track, a long jump pit and a 40 metre basketball court.

In northern Tel Aviv, Raphael Halperin's Shimshon Physical Training Institute has been turned over to the Maccabiah weight lifters.

The Tel Aviv Maccabiah Stadium near the Yarkon River will be the scene of Maccabiah light athletics. Some 9,000 seats have been installed, a 400 metre track has been laid, together with long and high jumps. A crowd of 70 judges were getting their passes this afternoon for the events. In the nearby Hapoel centre the wrestlers were limbering up.

Hundreds of traffic police will control movement on the two main arteries to the stadium. They are 1) from Tel Aviv via Petah Tikva highway and the Ce De factory; 2) from the Hayarkon bridge via the Natanya highway via the Tel Baruch turning.

There will be two parking spaces in the Stadium, one inside the Stadium and another to the left of the grounds. They will be reserved for holders of special invitations only, such as Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members, diplomatic representatives and invited guests. Other car owners will be able to park their vehicles to the north east of the Stadium.

Special bus services for the general public will leave from Rehov Arlosoroff, corner of Dizengoff; Sderot Ben-Zion corner of King George; Rehov Mikve Israel near the Central Post Office and Rehov Ben Yehuda, corner of Shalom Aleichem.

Village Sanitation Bad

Sportsmen from America complained of the crude lavatory facilities in the Maccabiah Village, the lack of phones which it is promised daily will be connected, and the distance from the city. It was also alleged that $6 daily was an exorbitant accommodation charge.

Medical services are provided on the premises with several of the teams having their own doctor. In addition there is a miniature clinic with a nurse on regular duty and a doctor at special hours. There was one patient today in the sick bay, a young track and field runner from Los Angeles who had been hurt in practice.

A Bank Leumi building houses a room for money exchange which does a thriving business all day.

Among those who arrived yesterday to participate in the Maccabiah were the Brazilian and Belgian delegations, each numbering 40. Members of the American and South African delegations, who had been delayed, also arrived yesterday.

A Turkish contingent of wrestlers, basketball players and athletes have not yet received permission from the Turkish Foreign Ministry to participate in the Maccabiah, according to an INA report. The request was made early in July. Jewish teams from Turkey were authorized to take part in previous Maccabiahs.

Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GRUNBERG
Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN FLIGHELMAN
are happy to announce the birth
of their first grandson
EYAL
Born August 27, 1957.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Dr. R. STRAUSS and family — Mr. D. ABRAHAM and family
wish to express their sincerest thanks for the good wishes and kind thoughts received on the occasion of the marriage of their children
MICHAEL and ELLA
RAYA and ZEEV
and take this opportunity of extending their best wishes for the High Holidays
Nahariya,
September, 1957.

The management and staff of the
Falk Foundation
wish to express their deepfelt sympathy
to AVRAHAM KESSLER
on the passing away of his
Father

U.N. Aid Board Developing Source of Experts in Israel

By MOSHE LEVIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The time has come for Israel to provide experts in specialized fields to the world on a regular basis, Mr. Wilfred Barrett, Director of U.N. Technical Assistance Recruitment Services, said in an interview in Jerusalem yesterday at the end of a four-day tour of the country.

Mr. Barrett, a former Cambridge don and professor of early English literature, has been in Israel with his Deputy Director, Mr. Gordon Menzies, of Australia, to develop a source of experts for the U.N. Technical Assistance programme in fields in which Israelis have wide experience. These include integrated water resources for arid zones' public administration, and the production of farm hand tools.

Mr. Menzies said that in a few years Israel will be also able to fill a great need by providing advisers in the field of economic development.

"Older countries with set systems who have not recently gone through the pangs of creation cannot provide these experts, but Israel will," said Mr. Menzies.

Eighty countries and territories receive experts recruited from more than 60. Israel is the first country in the Middle East where the recruitment is being put on a regular basis, Mr. Barrett said.

He is concerned mainly with finding advisers for economic and industrial development, social welfare and public administration. The specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization, enlist their own experts.

Needs 400 Specialists

Mr. Barrett will have to find 400 specialists this year to fulfil world-wide requests. It is often a difficult job.

Mr. Barrett has about 100 persons in Europe alone working for the U.N. at their own Government's expense as "talent scouts." In Israel he has had many interviews with Government officials, State agency leaders, and heads of higher education institutions to get men for work abroad.

While Eastern European countries have provided experts, he added, only Poland in the Soviet Bloc has asked for help, and that is a recent development. Yugoslavia is a large centre of operations for the U.N. technical assistance.

When reminded that, for political reasons, some states would not accept Israel specialists, Mr. Barrett said that the same held true for a number of other countries, such as Britain, France, the U.S., and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Barrett thought Israel would be an excellent source of material because of its "unrivalled linguistic sources" and "no one can accuse Israel of being an imperialistic country with a Pound policy."

While professional competence is a major factor in choosing advisers, just as important is his diplomatic ability. Experts are both diplomats of the U.N. and of their own state. They meet more people at the working level than do the political emissaries of their country.

Mr. Barrett said that Israel has made good use of U.N. advice, "an excellent example being in the field of public administration."

The recruiting director said that his job is the "most exciting and the most exhausting in the U.N." Among his main problems are finding experts to advise on prospecting for uranium and oil. A scarcity exists in these fields.

There are many bright young men available in their late 'twenties, but throughout the Middle East, Latin America and South-East Asia a young expert will not be accepted, since this would be considered involving loss of face.

For both men this was their first trip to Israel.

Mr. Menzies compared their work to that of fishermen.

"We only go out when there are fish to be caught," he observed. They leave today with what appears to be a big catch.

Keren Hayesod Sells Out IL12.5m. Bond Issue

The first issue of Keren Hayesod bonds totalling IL12.5 million has been sold out to the public, and the fund is considering the floating of a second issue in the same sum which has been already authorized to them by the Ministry of Finance, it was learned yesterday from Finance Ministry sources.

As reported previously, 70 per cent of the Keren Hayesod issue was used to finance housing projects.

On the other hand, however, it is learned that the IL6m. Government Housing Loan, which was floated at the same time, is lagging behind. Finance Ministry sources expressed their concern that the poor sale will slow down the current housing programme.

Workers to Manage Palalum Company

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The Palalum factory here, producing kitchen utensils and other metal products, today decided to become a co-operative. Half of the shares will henceforth belong to the plant's 60 workers.

At one time the factory had 500 employees and exported its products to many countries in Europe, Asia and America. However, in the last few years the enterprise has encountered financial difficulties, and even a IL400,000 loan from the Ministry of Development and loans from the Histadrut did not bring it out of the red.

At a meeting today, the workers decided that the maximum wage in the factory should be IL250 per month and recommended efficiency dismissals to increase productivity.

Mapai Sweeps Poll Of Vulcan Workers

HAIFA, Thursday. — An all Mapai seven-man works committee was elected today by 363 of the 400 voters, at the Vulcan foundries here.

Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam ran a joint list, and though none of their candidates were elected, they claim a moral victory because they received forty per cent of the vote.

Ward Returning to Head U.N. Technical Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Eric Ward will return to Israel as Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. An official announcement will be made shortly.

Mr. Ward, who replaces Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, is expected in about two months from his present post in Manila. Dr. Schaaf left for home leave in the U.S. in July, and he will take up Mr. Ward's position in the Philippines.

Mr. Ward served as Resident Representative in Israel from May to October, 1954. He is an Australian. Since Dr. Schaaf's departure, Dr. A. G. Black, F.A.O. representative in Israel, has been acting as Resident Representative.

From 1946 to 1949, Mr. Ward was an officer in the Australian Department of External Affairs. He was also an economic adviser to the British Commonwealth Representative in the Allied Council for Japan, and Australian Consul-General in Manila. His association with the U.N. dates back to 1947-49 when he was Australian delegate to the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Gad Frumkin Feted On 70th Birthday

The good wishes of Jerusalem notables were yesterday showered upon Justice Gad Frumkin, former Justice of the Supreme Court, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The reception, held at Beit Hillel, was opened by Mayor Gershon Agron, who initiated a series of congratulatory remarks which were continued by Chief Rabbi I. Herzog, Justice Landau, Rabbi A. Shaag, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., and many others. Judge Frumkin was praised for his contributions as a lawyer, judge, author, citizen and builder of Jerusalem and Israel under three regimes — Turkish, Mandatory and Israel.

Drunk Glass of Wine A Day, Lived to 106

Aharon Griman, the oldest member ever to live at the United Old Aged Home in Jerusalem, died on Wednesday evening at the age of 106.

He came to this country from Poland 31 years ago with his large family, including great-great-grandchildren.

His funeral, which was attended by most of the inmates of the home and his family, took place yesterday.

He attributed his longevity to having taken a glass of wine every day of his adult life. (Itim)

Tel Aviv Employees May Stage Protest Strike

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A general strike of Municipal employees may result from the City Finance Committee's appointment today of two additional Deputy Treasurers, it was learned here.

The City Employees Union is up in arms at the bypassing of its committee, which is usually consulted over such appointments. There are already three Deputy Treasurers.

The Finance Committee meeting ended in uproar when the opposition councillors left in protest at the majority decision to raise the price of water and secondary school fees.

The price of water will go up from 8.5 to 12 prutot per cubic metre, despite the opposition's demand that the issue be brought before the Municipal Council. Secondary school tuition fees will now be IL215.

ONE HUNDRED Jerusalem policemen, led by Mr. David Wilk, head of the Jerusalem precinct, visited the partially completed Hadassah hospital building at Ein Karim yesterday.

C'ttee Submits Shipyard Plans

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — An 11-man committee which includes Government, Solel Boneh and Zim representatives has submitted to the Government two alternative plans for the construction of a shipyard here.

One plan calls for an investment of IL21m., including IL7m. in foreign exchange. Thirty months after approval of the project, the committee reports, the yard could take care of the maintenance of the entire merchant fleet, totalling up to 600,000 tons, and build 30,000 tons of shipping a year, including two vessels of 8,000 tons each.

The other plan calls for an investment of IL18m., including IL6.5m. in foreign exchange. While providing maintenance for the merchant fleet, construction capacity would be limited to 18,000 tons a year, with building facilities for vessels of up to only 4,000 tons.

Repairs to Zion Must Be Made Abroad

HAIFA, Thursday. — Damage to the s.s. Zion caused when she ran aground on a sandbank off Tel Aviv on Sunday is more serious than thought at first. Examination of her hull and keel in the floating drydock showed that several plates will have to be repaired at a drydock abroad.

The cost of the work, which will take about three weeks, is covered by insurance.

The Ministry of Transport and the Zim Company have appointed separate enquiry committees to investigate the cause of the accident.

The ship left last night for New York via Italy after passing stringent Lloyds requirements for seaworthiness.

Foreign Ministry Entry Rules Rouse Storm

Jerusalem Post Staff

The coordinating committees of the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Journalists Associations are to meet in Tel Aviv this morning to discuss the recent introduction of entrance restrictions at the Foreign Ministry offices.

Since Sunday, when the regulations were put into effect, neither local nor foreign journalists have visited the Ministry on their usual rounds, in protest against the cumbersome rules which they claim limit their freedom of movement and which they regard as a restriction of the freedom of the press.

The Foreign Ministry has adopted the regulations as a security measure. They were not aimed specifically at journalists but at all "visitors," it is said. Only Foreign Ministry personnel, foreign diplomats, and Army and Police officers are excluded from the new orders. A meeting was held with Mr. Walter Eytan, the Director-General of the Ministry, to facilitate the newsmen's access, but no changes have yet been introduced.

Under the new regulations, journalists must inform the information clerk at the entrance to the Ministry whom they wish to interview. The clerk then rings to verify the appointment. The journalist signs a register noting the time of his entrance, and must be accompanied to his meeting. When the interview is completed, the official with whom he spoke must note the time of his departure on a special form.

On leaving the Ministry the reporter turns in the form, and if there is more than a five-minute discrepancy between the time taken by the interview and the time of departure, he is asked to explain.

Previously, only a perfunctory check at the gate was made on the movement of political reporters, who are all well known at the Ministry.

The Foreign Press Association in Israel sent a telegram to Mr. Eytan yesterday to ask for an urgent meeting to discuss the regulations, which they said hamper their access to Foreign Ministry officials.

GIRL RUN OVER BY TRUCK

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Batsheva Cohen, a young girl from Holon, was run over and killed by a lorry yesterday.

The driver, Eliahu Cordova of the Shapira quarter, Tel Aviv was detained and released today by Tel Aviv Magistrate H. Steinberg on IL1,000 bail. (Itim)

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 7.30 and 9.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

Starting Sat. Sept. 14

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd week
Cinemascope
MAN AFRAID
GEORGE NADER
PHYLISS THAXTER
TIM HOVEY
The most terrifying suspense you have ever experienced.
Hebrew and French subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
A tender love story. Fascinating with its comedy, drama and realism.
Anthony Steel, Robert Beatty, David Knight, Margo Lorenz
DESTINATION LYDDA
Out of the Clouds
Eastman Colour
Sunday morning at 10.30.
Friday at 3.30 p.m.
WINGS OF THE EAGLES

ORGIL Tel. 61486
Suspense is the keynote of
STORM FEAR
Starring:
Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace, Dan Duryea
Produced and directed by Cornel Wilde
Hebrew — French subtitles

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope
Intrigue and adventure in the world's most dangerous Pick-up Alleys
INTERNATIONAL POLICE
Starring:
Victor Mature, Anita Ekberg
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Raymond Pellegrin
Silvana Pampanini
In a tense and heart-gripping drama
La Loi des Rues

RON Tel. 3104
Natalie Wood
(Rebel Without a Cause)
Tab Hunter (Battle Cry)
in a right-into-the-heart story:
THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND
Cinemascope
Hebrew—French subtitles
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

SEMADAR
German Colony
Sofia Loren — Lois Maxwell
Verdi's greatest musical drama. The grandest of all grand operas
AIDA
One of the memorable experiences of your life.

ZION HALL
The most dynamic screen hero
Eddie Constantine
in a breath-taking, powerful and exciting detective story
JE SUIS UN SENTIMENTAL
Adults only, 16 and above
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.
ANYTHING GOES

TEL OR 5th week
NO TIME FOR FLOWERS
Excellent Comedy
Photographed in Austria
with: VIVECA LINDFORS — PAUL CHRISTIAN

Starting Saturday, Sept. 14

EDISON Jerusalem
Tel. 4666
The Great Indian Picture
Yahoodi Ki Ladki
Starring
Hiralal — Smariti Bishwas
Heler
Music by H. Kumar,
Directed by S. D. Narang
Friday at 3.30:
20,000 Leagues Under The Sea

STUDIO Jerusalem
Tel. 4686 3rd week
EMILE ZOLA's
NANA
Martine CAROL
Charles BOYER
Also Friday at 3 p.m.

WIZO Adopt IL2.25m. Budget; Eleventh Conference Adjourns

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The 11th National WIZO Conference closed here today after adopting a series of resolutions and approving a IL2,250,000 budget for the coming year. An additional special budget to meet needs of immigration will be decided upon by the newly elected Executive.

A 25 per cent increase in the fund-raising quota and a call for more volunteers were also announced today at the conclusion of the four-day conference.

Other resolutions include a 100,000 membership goal drive and expansion and improvement of WIZO's services in all spheres.

Mrs. Rachel Cohen was unanimously acclaimed Chairman of Israel WIZO and a scholarship fund in her name was announced by the conference in recognition of her work.

Judaism, Hebrew Centres

Additional resolutions call for the establishment of more WIZO centres throughout the country to teach Judaism and Hebrew; introduction of young members in key positions; opening of additional child welfare centres, and youth clubs, and expanding vocational training services for unskilled immigrant women.

In preparation for the 10th anniversary, special tourist committees will be organized in every branch.

New immigrant women were among the 250 delegates who assembled at the national convention. In the air-conditioned ZOA house, women from countries as far apart as China, Bulgaria, Tunis and Russia met in committee to iron out their common problems.

INFANT DISAPPEARS FROM ORPHANAGE

NAZARETH, Thursday. — Scores of police and a police bloodhound began an extensive search this evening for a three and one half-year-old boy missing from a local orphanage. (Itim)

Expansion of Farm Education Urgent—Looz

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — At least 10 per cent of elementary school graduates should continue their studies in agricultural schools to ensure adequate development of Israel agriculture, Mr. Kadish Looz, Minister of Agriculture, said here this morning at a meeting of heads of local authorities called to discuss agricultural education. The meeting was presided over by Mr. I. Bar Yehuda and addressed by several local authority representatives.

Mr. Looz stated that with a narrowing down of the country's water resources, the agricultural economy relied to a growing extent upon skilled personnel. For this reason, the training of a large number of youngsters in agricultural schools was urgent.

Summing up, Mr. Bar Yehuda stated that it would be a sorry day for Israel if Jews arriving here continued to work exclusively in the same fields as in their countries of origin. Agricultural education was as important as secondary education for youth, Mr. Bar Yehuda concluded.

OHEL ACTRESS HURT IN ROAD CRASH

HADERA, Thursday. — Ohel Theatre actress, Lea Deganit, was today injured in a road accident near here. She was taken to the Magen David Adom station in Hadera.

Miss Deganit was later removed to the Hasharon Hospital where her condition is said to be satisfactory.

And after a swim
for a "HOT SHASHLIK"
and other original
ORIENTAL DISHES
SAVOYA
THE RESTAURANT
opp. the clock tower in Jaffa
and extraordinary specialities for the discriminate.
A sensation for guests from abroad. Open till late at night.

Nazareth Families United in Jordan

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The wife and three sons of Saud Busnak, former principal of a Nazareth school, today crossed into Jordan by Mandelbaum Gate.

Busnak's family had been prevented from crossing into Jordan with him two weeks ago because of Jordan's suspicion that his sons were working in co-operation with the Israel authorities. Busnak apparently made successful efforts to get his sons' names crossed off the Jordanian "black list."

Crossing together with the Busnak family was a young Nazareth Christian woman, Suad Kur, who is engaged to a Jordanian. The marriage will take place in Jordan without the presence of Miss Kur's parents. (Itim)

Driver Flees to Jordan After Fatal Accident

NAZARETH, Thursday. — As'ad Abed Masari, 55, of Salim, near Nazareth was crushed to death by a passing truck today.

The driver, As'at Gebaron, 30, of Umm el Fahm, after taking his victim to the hospital, went home, packed his wife and child on his truck and went off.

Police are searching for him but it is believed that he managed to cross the border in the direction of Jenin. (Itim)

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. Sept. 14, 1957

ATZMON Tel. 3003
3rd week
At 4 7.15 and 9.15
M.G.M.'s life-inspired triumph
SOMEBODY UP THERE LIKES ME!
Pier Angeli — Paul Newman
For adults only, 16 years and over.

PEER Tel. 2232
Opening of Autumn Season 1957!
Battle Hymn
Cinemascope & Technicolor
with:
Rock Hudson — Martha Hyer

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings:
LES FEMMES S'EN BALANCENT
Eddie Constantine
Mats.:
FLIGHT TO TANGIER
ARROW HEAD

ORION Tel. 4020
Anita Ekberg, Robert Ryan, Rod Steiger
in the tension-packed adventure thriller
Back from Eternity

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
Radiant entertainment!
A La Jamaique
Technicolor
Luis Mariano — Jane Sourza

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
THE BRIDGES AT TOKO-RI
Technicolor
Grace Kelly, William Holden
Tues. Wed., Thurs.
THE LAWLESS BREED
Technicolor
Rock Hudson, Julia Adams
2 perfs. daily 7.15. & 9.15

ORLY Tel. 81868
THE VIEW FROM POMPEY'S HEAD
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Richard Egan, Dana Wynter
For adults only, 16 years and over
2 perfs. nightly 7 & 9.15
Saturday night 7.15 & 9.15

ORAH Tel. 4017
Les Carnets du Major Thomson
Martine Carol, Jack Buchanan
Based on the book by Pierre Daninos
The biggest comedy hit of the season.

AMPHITHEATRE
Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
JE REVIENDRAI A KANDARA
Bella Darvi, Daniel Gelin
Fox film in colour.
For adults only, 16 years and over.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Michael Ray,
in the academy award winner of the year
The Brave One
Cinemascope & Technicolor

MAY Tel. 2856
The Proud and Profane
starring
William Holden, Deborah Kerr
in VistaVision
Airconditioned.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.45 — 9.45 p.m. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

From Sat., Sept. 14, 1957

ALLENBY
RICHARD WIDMARK
TREVOR HOWARD in
Run for The Sun
4 — 7.30 — 9.30.
Sat.: 7.45 & 9.45.

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
Typhon Sur Nagasaki
Jean Marais, Danielle Darrieux
Kishi Keiko
In Technicolor
4, 7.30, 9.30

CHEN 3rd Week
An Unusual Story
with
MARINA VLADY in
LA SORCIERE
with Nicole Courcel, Maurice Ronet
Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30
Saturdays: 7.45, 9.45

EDEN Open-air
NINON SEVILLA in
La Danseuse de Mexico
(Based on the novel "La Maison de Plaisirs")
7.30 — 9.30.

ESTHER 2nd Week
AIR CONDITIONED
Paul Newman, star of Somebody Up There Likes Me
again in a story of human emotions
The Rack

MAXIM 2nd Week
AIRCONDITIONED
Men in War
with ROBERT RYAN
and ALDO RAY
Continuous from 10 a.m. and two performances every evening at 7.30 and 9.30.
Sat. Night at 8 and 10.

MIGDALOR
6th Week
Le Monde du Silence
a picture which everybody must see.

MOGRABI
MARIA FELIX
La Belle Otero
Eastmancolor
4 — 7.30 — 9.30.
Sat.: 7.45 & 9.45.

OPHIR 3rd Week
An exceptional and unique film of violent realism
RIFIFI
For adults only
Mallah Film.

ORION
PERRY LOPEZ
BEVERLY GARLAND
WALTER ABEL in
THE STEEL JUNGLE
Big drama of the vengeance-takers who operate behind prison walls.

SHDEROTH
10th Week
Anastasia
in CINEMASCOPE
with INGRID BERGMAN
YUL BRYNNER

TAMAR
EDMOND O'BRIEN
BRIAN DONLEVY
NATALIE WOOD
A CRY IN THE NIGHT
A "Warner Bros." Picture
— Natalie's even more sensational than in "Rebel Without a Cause."
Matinees continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)
For adults over 16 only.

TCHELET Tel. 27450
4th Week
Air conditioned
Tel Aviv Premiere
EVA PAWLIK
The Viennese Ballet Star in The big Austrian musical picture in colour.
HOLIDAY ON ICE
Hebrew & French subtitles
Weekdays:
3.15, 5.15 7.30, 9.30

YARON Airconditioned
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BULGARIA AND HER MORAL DEBT

BULGARIANS who celebrated their National Day this week resent very much any reference to the "unfortunate incident" which cost the lives of 58 passengers of an Israel aircraft over two years ago. Nobody in his senses, they would say, would impute any political motive to the incident. The dead cannot be brought back, and negotiations over compensation for their families are purely a business matter. Business, however, also has its morality. Money is a token recognition in respect of services, goods or damages, and whoever fails to acknowledge goods or services enjoyed, or responsibility for damage, by omitting to pay for them, is considered lacking in moral rectitude.

Bulgarians today seem to take little notice of their very ancient history. Moral strength was their solace for nearly a thousand years, and they regained their independence after a millennium of serfdom because they had a claim to justice. Bulgaria has ever been a border country. Pressed between glorious Byzantium and the unruly Petchenegs, the first Bulgarian Tsar, Boris, ordered his countrymen to adopt Christianity — first the Roman Catholic brand, then the Greek Orthodox faith. The reason for the change was that the missionaries of Rome acted as if Bulgaria were to be a colonial preserve, while the Patriarch of Constantinople agreed to give the Bulgar Church a degree of autonomy.

An incident in Tsar Boris' life would seem strangely familiar to Israel leaders. When the old King was satisfied that he had set his people on the right path, he retired to a monastery. But four years later, on hearing that his elder son had reverted to paganism and had put the political clock back, he emerged from his seclusion, had his elder son blinded, and enthroned his second son, Simeon. Bulgaria then enjoyed 40 years of prosperity and military might, which were to be lost later because of internal dissension.

Among the countries which fell into the Soviet sphere of influence, Bulgaria showed a sense of independence and forthright thinking when she allowed her Jewish citizens to emigrate to Israel. At present, she is helping Syria to form an army which, if it ever goes into action, will assuredly be directed against Israel. She cannot claim ignorance of the fact that Arabs are not likely to fight one another at this stage of history, and that they would be less than useless in a total war. If they are to test the arms they are receiving from Soviet Russia, and which they are being trained to use by Bulgarian and Hungarian experts, it will be against Israel.

That might not be a consideration which a Bulgarian patriot would deem important, for he may envisage future history in terms of world revolution and Bulgarian security, in which Israel's role would be of little account. It seems to us, however, that he might be wrong. Israel, in spite of anything which can be said against her, is a moral entity by the fact of her very existence, and moral issues have their reverberations in world history.

In spite of profound differences on political issues, relations between this country and Bulgaria have always been more or less settled. Bulgaria acted as the intermediary when the post-Stalin regime in Moscow made possible the resumption of diplomatic ties between Israel and Soviet Russia. But just now the relations are at a low ebb. The Bulgarian Minister to Israel prefers to stay in his own country, and the issue of the uncompensated plane and the 58 lives remains as a reminder that unpaid debts weigh heavily on the debtor.

Concluding a Series of First-Hand Reports By Maurice Carr

Towards Peace In Algeria

LIKE the mountain avalanche that is brought on by a mere shout, so the French descent upon Algeria in 1830 was provoked by a futile blow with a fly-whisk which the ill-tempered Turkish Regent of Algeria delivered upon the head of the French Consul in that city. It had to happen one way or another. For the time had come to put an end to the centuries-old activities of the Algerian pirates, banded together into a professional Guild of Corsairs. And the geographical situation of France made it inevitable that she should be the European nation to try and enforce law and order in this land given over to banditry and anarchy.

The French did not go into Algeria thinking to find an Eldorado. The country was too near for them to have any illusions about it. In its wildernesses the bubonic plague raged. The soil was so poor that the majority of the 2,000,000 inhabitants led a semi-nomadic life with their flocks. The presence of mineral resources was not suspected. The first French settlers were decimated by disease, and it was not until 1856 that deaths became less numerous than births among the European population.

As sanitary conditions improved, as roads were built and tribal wars halted, the Moslem population grew apace. The French administration was torn between two tendencies. The one was to assimilate the Moslems, so that they would attain the same political and social status as the people of metropolitan France. Algeria then, except that it would have more mosques than churches, would be much like any other French province. The alternative was to treat Algeria as a territory apart, whose primitive masses should be left to work out their own fate, withal under French rule. In practice, a compromise was struck between the two different approaches.

Jews Naturalized

In 1865, the Moslem Algerians were proclaimed French subjects who could accede to full citizenship rights if they chose to abide by French civil laws. Very few of them, however, were prepared to give up their personal status under Koranic law, which entitled them, among other things, to practise polygamy. On the other hand, the Jews of Algeria, who had no hesitations about emancipation, became naturalized French citizens *en bloc* in 1870 by the Crémieux decree.

France did not attach overmuch importance to Algeria until the turn of the century, when the Kaiser's Germany began to cast a covetous eye on Africa and, later, when the Moslem Algerians flocked to the French colours to give their blood unsparingly in the First World War. Until quite recently, the dearest aspiration of the Moslem Algerians was to achieve a position of full equality with their French countrymen; the idea of Algerian national independence occurred to only a few visionaries. A nationalist like Ferhat Abbas said — not so long ago, before he joined the F.L.N. — "I have spoken with the living, and I have been to the cemeteries to interrogate the dead, and none could produce any evidence of there ever having existed an Algerian State."

In 1936, the Blum "Popular Front" Government laid before the Paris Parliament a Bill to grant complete citizenship rights to the Moslem Algerians, who would nonetheless be permitted to retain their special personal status under Islamic law. The measure was defeated at the time by French colonialist pressure-groups. When it was applied 10 years after, it came too late: because their initial demands had gone unsatisfied, the Moslems were now asking for more. The French Parliament decided to give them more in 1947, conferring upon the Algerians a status which went halfway towards assimilation with metropolitan France and halfway towards local autonomy.

On the one side, the Algerians were to benefit from the highly advanced and costly French system of social security, with regular State allowances for parents who have more than one child to support — and large, extremely large families are the rule among Moslem Algerians, of whom today 55 per cent are under 20 years of age. Universal franchise was introduced, even Moslem women being given the vote. On the other side, Algeria was to start governing itself through its own Parliament or Assembly, which would progressively take over the authority hitherto wielded by the French Governor-General. A complicated system of dual electoral colleges was instituted, designed to ensure representation of Moslems and Europeans on a parity basis, so that neither community should be able to crush the other.

These reforms were never properly implemented. The European diehards faked the elections. It is now generally recognized that but for this dishonesty and the bitterness which it engendered among the Moslems, the seeds of revolt imported by the F.L.N. from Cairo might never have taken root in Algeria. To hark back to bygones is useless. But while historical fatalism makes common sense when applied to the past — what has happened has happened — it becomes sheer foolishness when applied to the future which yet remains to be fashioned.

Both the Guy Mollet and the Bourges-Maunoury Governments have shown that they do not despair of bringing enduring peace to Algeria. How can it be done? The answer to this question is hedged round, as it were, with three sets of "if's" and "but's."

First, in the military domain, there is no doubt that the rebellion could be quelled soon enough if the flow of arms to the *fellaghas* from across the Tunisian and Moroccan borders could be stopped. But it is extraordinarily difficult to seal off these frontiers which run through wild mountains for hundreds of miles.

Secondly, in the psychological sphere, the basis for a peaceful settlement in Algeria could be created easily enough if world opinion — as expressed inside and outside the United Nations — were to turn against the idea of eviction of the French from Algeria. But it would be unrealistic to expect the Communist half of the world not to fish in the troubled waters of the Maghreb, whence it may outflank Western Europe; or Cairo to cease from dreaming of Pan-Arab hegemony from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean; or Aramco to give up its behind-the-scenes struggle for preeminence in the exploitation of the newly-discovered Sahara oil; or anti-colonialists, as ill-informed as they are well-intentioned, to realize that the clock will be put back, not forward, if the F.L.N. extremists triumph, if the French are forced out of Algeria altogether and the Moslem masses there are abandoned to utter destitution and retrogressive chaos.

There is a third way out of the Algerian tragedy — if France takes it upon herself to raise the living standards of the still primitive Moslem masses to the European level, and if she does so without hurtful paternalism, allowing the Algerians domestic autonomy within a French Confederation. But that would entail a gigantic effort of fraternal assistance, for which there is no precedent in human annals. In this case, however, the "if" and the "but" are not insuperable obstacles; they are not extraneous things over which France has no control; they can be overcome if the French can summon up within themselves the will to do so.

Objectively, the early translation of Algeria into a modern authentic democracy is feasible. To make free men of Algeria's illiterate millions, France would have to spend on education alone, for some considerable time to come, a sum of 100,000 m. francs (about IL500 m.) a year, and not only would she have to build the schools, but find 40,000 new teachers. This can be done, however, if the money now lavished on warfare is devoted to constructive purposes.

The French Government has drawn up a 10-year-plan at a cost of 470,000 m. francs a year — less than a tenth of the total annual French budget — for the modernization of Algeria. Even from a strictly business point of view, the investment should prove worth while in the long run. A highly industrialized Algeria can become a running concern. While prospecting for oil, the French have come across subterranean lakes in Algeria sufficient to water 40,000,000 dunams of now barren soil. Given the right sort of coexistence between the majority and minority communities, who alike consider Algeria to be their home, and provided the demographic surge is checked through emancipation of the Moslem women, this country can be made to prosper.

In the political field, it has been demonstrated — even at the height of the rebellion — that the Moslem population is willing, nay anxious, to cooperate with the French under fair conditions. A little-publicized but significant innovation has been tried during the past few months. As a first major step towards ending colonialist administration by French officialdom, Algeria has been divided up into 521 new *communes* or districts where local rural or urban councils are to be democratically elected when peace returns.

Meanwhile, councils have been installed by acclamation in *djemaas* or traditional tribal gatherings, and have been vested with real powers and provided with adequate budgets for self-government, for self-improvement by the creation of new schools, roads, irrigation systems, marketplaces.

New Councils

Everywhere we went in Algeria, we saw these new councils proudly at work. Only in 40 *communes*, where the F.L.N. writ runs, have no councils been officially set up. In some places, where the councillors are particularly exposed to the risk of having their throats slit by terrorists, they operate clandestinely — rather on the pattern of the F.L.N. underground cells. At Biskra, a few weeks ago, all 10 members of the new communal council were murdered by the F.L.N. Immediately, though, the vacancies were filled by other Moslems who rate their dignity higher than their lives.

Half the battle for peace with justice in Algeria will surely be won if the "framework-law" now being elaborated by the French plainly defines the ultimate objectives: equal political, economic and social rights for all Algerians irrespective of race, religion or origin, in a self-governing Algeria inseparably tied to a French Confederation whose twofold mission must be to maintain security in multi-racial Algeria and to provide both the treasure and the know-how to consummate the modernization of the land, so that all its inhabitants shall be able to lead full, free lives in the material as well as spiritual sense.

The means to achieve this end may well be left open to discussion between the directly interested parties, although there can be no question of secession, which would doom Algeria — at this stage of its historical development — to untold misery. More than one kind of liberal settlement has been suggested; whichever one is finally chosen will be truly liberal so long as its promise is scrupulously honoured in the observance and it is not allowed to be vitiated by the extremists in either camp.

The other articles in this series appeared on August 9, 12, 16, 19, 22, 25 and 30 and September 1.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The U.N. Security Council asked Colonel Leary, Acting Chief of UNTSO, for a report on the situation in the Israel-Jordan demilitarized border zone... Foreign Minister Golda Meir left for the U.N. General Assembly which opened in New York... A joint Israel-Ghana shipping company to carry Ghana exports was set up in Accra... Representative Victor L. Anfuso (New York) of the House Agricultural Committee announced that he had recommended that Israel serve as a Middle Eastern depot for surplus U.S. farm produce.

Security U.S. Secretary of State Dulles saw no danger of U.S. arms supplied to Syria's neighbours being used against Israel, adding that Israel could rely on U.S. promises to protect her against any aggression... Syrian rifle fire wounded a tractor driver in Kibbutz Dan, in an attempt to interrupt ploughing in the demilitarized zone, well inside Israel, near Tel Katzir... Diplomatic sources reported that Israel might ask for the 24 Sabrejet fighters whose delivery Canada had suspended last October.

Economy Fifteen million imported eggs went on sale... An average price rise of ten per cent was approved for Ata products... It was announced that the Moller Textile Corporation of Nahariya and the Histadrut would set up a IL3.5m. spinning mill with 10,000 spindles in Kiryat Shmona... El Al's first Britannia turbo-prop airliner arrived at Lydda.

Science Two hundred nuclear physicians from the world over assembled at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot for a conference on nuclear structure... The cornerstone of Manchester House for Mathematics and Physics was laid on the Hebrew University campus... It was announced that a city wall gate had been excavated at Hatzor this season and was exactly like the one previously found at Megiddo and estimated to date back to Solomonic times.

Keeping 'Palestine' on the Map

By HAL LEHRMAN

A LITTLE over a year ago in the latter half of a five-month journey through the Arab world from Morocco to the border of Iran, this reporter began coming across many Palestinian Arab refugees in many places and conditions.

With some of them he sipped coffee and chatted in Cairo villas and Beirut hotels — the rich ones, their money stowed in foreign banks. He encountered a number of others, poor but enterprising, who had made it all the way to Baghdad, where they found work and a fresh beginning in booming Iraq. But it was the destitute and the rootless, the big majority scattered around Israel's periphery from Gaza to Amman, who occupied most of his attention — as, intermittently, they have occupied the world's attention since 1949.

'Good' and 'Bad'

ONE of the Lebanese refugee camps that I visited was designated as a "bad camp" because of its ramshackle primitiveness, another a "good camp" because it had a new suggestion of permanence about it — solid stone buildings, a tidy school and clinic, a pattern of streets — and was beginning to look like a proper village. But, bad or good, both were strangely alike in their political attitudes. Residents of the first camp did not seem any more eager than those of the other to escape their plight by trying anything, even resettlement; residents of the second camp seemed no less obdurate than those of the first on the necessity of "going home" to Palestine.

In fact, the views audible at every refugee centre — as well as the opinions heard in Damascus street interviews, and in Amman coffee houses — were as alike as products of a machine. One came away with at least two plausible impressions: that the refugees were deriving their ideas and "information" from common or controlled sources; and that they were being systematically cut off from knowledge of any fact which might diminish a diehard determination to "go home."

Shatila, populated mainly by refugees from Western Galilee, was described to me as the "worst" of six camps in the Beirut area. Its inmates were getting services identical with those of the other centres: basic rations for all, a daily cup of milk for every child under 15; one hot meal daily for the pregnant, the sick, and the undernourished; a clinic with attendant nurse and visiting doctor; elementary schools and adult education programmes inside the camp; and access to Beirut hospitals for the seriously ill, with specialists and surgeons available. But the face and form of the camp itself were undeniably wretched.

No readiness, however, to consider any change other than complete satisfaction of all claims could be detected in the *mukhtar* or headman of Shatila. This worthy, who hailed from a village near Acre where he had been a minor notable with some property, was now a kind of sheikh over the camp's composite tribe, and drawing pay from UNRWA as camp leader.

He had fled Palestine, he informed me, because the British and Americans had armed the Zionists and forced the Arabs out: "We had to retreat." In his particular case, he stated, the British army had helped him get away. Nevertheless, he insisted, British military aid and American gold gave victory to the Jews. He, and everyone else in the camp, he said, would never move out of there except back to Palestine.

What did he know about present conditions in Palestine? Only that the Jews were persecuting his kinsmen. Had he heard that the nations of the world, especially America, were ready with money to develop new places for him and his people? Would he go perhaps to Jordan, if work and land awaited him there? He was scarcely listening now. The nations of the world made Partition, he said; they must now make the Zionists accept Partition; not his children, nor his children's children, would go anywhere but back to Galilee.

ONE point was evaded, or not been sufficiently weighed, by most observers: the bizarre role of UNRWA itself — or at least of its agents in the field. These happen to be, almost to a man, themselves refugees.

The UNRWA agent who escorted me through Shatila was a Christian Arab, in a tailored suit, and spoke excellent English. On our way, he had discussed his "clients" in a breezy manner which I mistook for bureaucratic objectivity (or indifference). Anticipating my shocked reaction to Shatila, he had advised me in a bored voice that UNRWA and the Lebanese government had vainly tried to move the occupants to a better site only 10 kilometres away: "These people simply won't budge." But as my talk with the *mukhtar* progressed, the agent began interjecting asides to me — and then translating them into Arabic for the *mukhtar* — which seemed more provocative than soothing.

Not Told

Did they know about the enormous changes in Israel that might make integration there difficult? "No refugee would be willing to listen," the agent replied. "It is his land, and he will go back even if it has been completely submerged under some Jewish irrigation scheme." But, I insisted, have the refugees been told? "It's not necessary. How would you feel in our place!" (Here was the total identification, finally.) Was it true, I went on, that Radio Cairo and Radio Damascus — and Radio Tashkent, too — gave distorted reports about resettlement plans in order to discourage the refugees from accepting them? "Not to *dis*courage," he corrected, "but to *en*courage them to demand their return to Palestine before it is too late." But didn't UNRWA, at least, give them the truth? "The UN," he said grandly, "does not mix in politics. Its function is only relief and rehabilitation." "How many other Palestinians were working for UNRWA?" "We're all Palestinians — all of us in field contact with the refugees — and all the camp leaders, of course...."

AT the second camp, the "good" one, named Jisr el Pasha, I observed that the new stone barracks looked permanent. "Don't say 'permanent'," my UNRWA guide implored, "That might sound as if the people want to stay." By the time we had finished interviewing the local *mukhtar* and a few others, my UNRWA man was talking exactly like them. On our way back to Beirut, he said:

"Until now we have been quiet because the UN has been saying we have the right to return. The Lebanese government says so, too. Otherwise, our people would have burned down Beirut by now. But if the UN believes the refugees can't be repatriated, it should say so. That would make the situation clear, and we would know what to do. We could not bomb New York or London — but we could help anyone who fought them. Anyway, not a drop of oil would get out...."

Something, it may be suggested, appears out of kilter in this. UNRWA has long professed that the refugees ought to *know* what confronts them. Its 1955 report pointed out that most of them, when they demanded repatriation, were thinking of Palestine as they remembered it, not as it had become. The report frankly admitted inability to predict how many would still want to go back if they did know the truth. But it stressed that the refugees would continue clamouring for repatriation, and resisting other solutions, until they had a chance to make between repatriation and resettlement in the full awareness that the former meant something "different from returning to their old homes and to their former ways of life," and that the latter offered benefits and compensations.

UNRWA has long held a mandate — and the funds — to spur resettlement projects. Last January, it complained that "unscrupulous political agitators" were poisoning the minds of the refugees and stirring them to open resistance to the UNRWA.

UNRWA Recruiting

Yet UNRWA recruits its field personnel, who keep it in direct liaison with the refugees — and thus exert the greatest immediate influence on them — from a group least likely to seek the solution that UNRWA itself presumably desires. Even non-Palestinian Arabs would make dubious liaison officers, given the intransigent attitude to resettlement which general Arab policy takes, but there is an acute paradox in favouring Palestinian Arabs for these jobs, for they have the most to gain: (1) as jobholders, from keeping the problem unsolved and the job alive; and (2) as relatively cultured and once well-to-do inhabitants of Mandated Palestine, from using their brethren as weapons in the effort to regain their lost advantages. It may be economically justifiable to employ refugees wherever possible, but does it make political sense when it frustrates the larger objective?

This is the first of two articles.

Inbal: Enter Sophistication

"Inbal" Yemenite Folklore and Dance Group (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, September 11.)

I LIKED the musical side of Inbal better before they got a musical advisor (Gary Bertini) and before the advisory board for music at the America-Israel Cultural Foundation (Dr. Spira, Paul Ben Haim and Gary Bertini) decided to have the music "arranged" (in this programme, by P. Ben Haim, Gary Bertini and Mordechai Seter).

A folklore group should present its music with original instruments and in its original, natural, if you like, rough and ready way. Yemenites are blessed with an innate gift for music and rhythm. "Arrangers" can only spoil the character of this music when they try to infuse their personal gifts into such beautiful melodies, which are among the most valuable contributions made to the beginnings of Israel music.

There seems to be no point in having numbers like "Woman of Valour" and the "Song of Deborah" sound like pieces written for an International Festival of Contemporary Music, where the song itself gets forgotten in the tribulations of a modern composer's problems.

The use of a piano was also an anachronism — though the piano at the Edison was so out of tune that it could readily pass for an oriental instrument; and it was also quite obvious that the members of Inbal are not accustomed to sing with such an instrument. Using modern drum-sticks and rumba *marracas* on stage (in the "Song of Deborah") also spoiled the otherwise good choreography. "Woman of Valour" was apparently staged by someone foreign to Inbal: its tempo was very slack and the dancers moved about self-consciously as if against their better judgment.

However, Inbal is so full of natural strength and talent that not even the above can spoil its value as a folk art group. Their exuberant energy and inimitable charm came to the fore in the numbers which to my knowledge had not been "arranged," like the "Yemenite Wedding," "The Queen of Sheba" and "Around the Campfire." There all members felt free and gave a most enjoyable performance — especially the excellent drum-players. The costumes, of materials specially designed and woven by Maskit, were beautiful, the stage settings appropriate, and the "arrangers" did their very best to serve the intended purpose.

But the real praise — in addition to the generous assistance given financially by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation — goes to Sara Levy-Tannai as the real spirit behind the group, which despite all arranging, assisting and advising should score a success in their tour abroad.

Y. BOEHM

Readers' Letters

SZOLD POLICY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We wish to state that there is no basis for the announcement that the Henrietta Szold Foundation, in a statement submitted to the Ministry of Education and Culture, recommended communal separation in the educational system.

The contrary is correct. After analyzing the present situation, on the basis of cases and research, we emphasized, on page three of our statement, that in our present situation, we should not accept the establishment of "homogeneous classes" (as regards achievement), as this may lead, in various places, practically to communal segregation — a phenomenon which we should not accept in Israel.

The material included in the statement, together with additional explanations, has been prepared for publication and will appear in Volume 8, No. 3 of our quarterly, "Megamot," in about two weeks' time. Those interested will be able to find there the full explanation of this problem.

Yours, etc.
DR. M. SMILANSKY
Director, Henrietta Szold Foundation
Jerusalem, September 3.

Yesterday's Press

U.S. Dithers over Syria

America's blowing hot and cold over Syria is most confusing, writes **Ha'aretz** (non-party), and no one can be sure where Washington stands. If Dulles is indeed reconciled to the *fait accompli* of Russian penetration in Syria, why does he not seek an agreement with Moscow on dividing the region into spheres of influence or neutralizing it altogether? Perhaps the Secretary of State would like a hands-off agreement but fears that the Soviets will double-cross him; but then why is he not ready to block Soviet progress?

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is tired of the charges and countercharges coming from the East and West and asks both parties to leave Israel out of their private feud.

Hamodia (World Aguda), taking up the Gromyko charge that America is conspiring with Israel and Turkey to attack Syria, remarks that Arab hatred of Israel would very likely have subsided long ago had it not been for Moscow's stopping at nothing in its efforts to penetrate the Middle East.

The **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) view is that the only ones who hold a consistent view with regard to Israel are the Arabs — who want to destroy it. That is why the situation must be considered grave, a factor that adds greatly to the importance of the impending meeting between Dulles and our Ambassador.

Davar (Histadrut) examines Morocco's announcement that it has no intention of joining the Arab League because of ever-broadening dissension among the Arab countries, and remarks that this unwillingness goes deeper than might be suspected. It transpires that Morocco does not see eye to eye with the Arab rulers who dream of a Pan-Arab kingdom of which Morocco will only be the westernmost vassal under Egyptian hegemony. The Moroccans envisage developments in an entirely different direction, with the peoples of the Mediterranean area, together with those of Western Europe, finding their way to mutual assistance, tolerance and cooperation on the basis of equality and good neighbour relations.

Herut and **Haboker** (General Zionist) both urge David Hacohen's recall, and while **Haboker** thrusts the blame upon Mapai, **Herut** says that a man of Hacohen's calibre should not be entrusted with representing the State.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) comes to the defence of the Minister of Transport, claiming that he took no untoward step in ordering the Dan Cooperative to stick to its Saturday evening schedule. **Omer** (Histadrut) takes up the crime increase and the public's role in combating it.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says the most disturbing thing about the new U.S. anti-tank guns given to Jordan is the difficulty in determining which way they are pointing."

PEN FRIENDS

GERARD SMITH of 6 Rutland Avenue, Walton-Le-Dale, Nr. Preston, Lancs, England, would like to find a pen friend about 16 years of age. He is interested in cycling, photography, stamp collecting, music, history and geography. He listens to the English transmission of Kol Zion Lagola every night.

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REHOVOT HOST TO SCIENCE

Weizmann Institute Is New Centre for Development of Nuclear Research

By a Special Correspondent

ONE fact which clearly emerged from the International Conference on Nuclear Structure held at the Weizmann Institute at Rehovot this week is that Israel's young scientists are able to hold their own with the rest of the world's physicists.

Indeed, the very convening of the Conference at Rehovot was a high tribute to the work being done by the group of young scientists—none over 31 years of age—who make up the Weizmann Institute's Nuclear-Physics Department. The decision to do so was taken by a sub-committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and was based upon its own survey, without reference to any other considerations. Both members of that sub-committee, Prof. A.C.G. Mitchell, of Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A., and Prof. C.J. Bakker, of C.E.R.N., Geneva, took part in the proceedings at Rehovot last week.

At the opening of the International Conference on Nuclear Structure: (left to right) Meyer W. Weisgal; Premier Ben-Gurion; and Prof. B. Racah of the Hebrew University.

Science of the Nucleus

For the layman, groping his way through a maze of terminology developed to meet the challenge of the new science, nuclear physics is a concept overshadowed by its military aspects. Everyone knows that there is much more to it than fission bombs, but no one—except the experts—is able to grasp what exactly it means. But in one phrase, nuclear physics today means "the study of energy" in all its variegated forms.

AMOS DE SHALIT

At the Weizmann Institute, the Nuclear Physics Department, under 31-year old Professor Amos de Shalit, has been engaged for almost three years in the field known as low-energy phenomena. The Department's permanent staff members comprise Prof. de Shalit's gifted associate Dr. Yigal Talmi, who was a fellow-student under Racah and Pauli, Dr. Yehuda Eisenberg, Dr. Harry Lipkin, Dr. Gideon Yekutieli, Dr. Yehuda Wolfson and Dr. Gvirol Goldring. The aspects of nuclear research covered include experimental nuclear spectroscopy, general studies of nuclear decay schemes, theoretical studies in nuclear models, and cosmic ray research.

Within a remarkably short period these young men have been able to establish a reputation for Israel's nuclear research among physicists the world over. Even a world authority such as Prof W. Pauli, in a radio broadcast the other day, did not hesitate to describe the work done in this country as "first-rate."

Much of the work which nuclear physicists do is theoretical. Their only tools are pencils and paper. It is only when their theories have to be tested that they make use of the elaborate and valuable equipment which is contained in their wing of the Weizmann Institute's spacious new Institute of Nuclear Sciences.

It is not only that the new Institute of Nuclear Sciences, amid the well-kept orange-groves of Yad Chaim Weizmann, is the most impressive place of its kind in the Middle East, it is probably the only modern institute of physics between Great Britain and India.

In addition to the Nuclear Physics Department, which takes up a whole wing, the building will have a Department of Isotope Research under Dr. Israel Dostrovsky, the scientist who has come into world prominence for his development of a simple method of producing "heavy water"; a Department of Electronics, of which the acting head is Dr. Ephraim Frei; Optics Laboratories under Dr. Joseph H. Jaffe; and Nuclear Induction Laboratories headed by Dr. Saul Meiboom.

The new Nuclear Science building is three times the size of the Weizmann Institute opened in November 1949. It covers over 8,000 square metres, contains 75 laboratories and a similar number of offices, a library for 10,000 volumes, two seminar-rooms and a lecture-hall for 100 persons, reading rooms, administrative offices, workshops, and many underground chambers.

There are underground approaches to the separate tower, covering 100 square metres, which is a marvel of construction in itself. The tower has had to be specially insulated and proofed against radiation. It will eventually house the three-million volt Van der Graaff proton accelerator, or "atom smasher."

The Nuclear Sciences Institute has been designed by Nahum Salkind, A. Sharon and B. Idelson. The executive architect, Mr. Salkind, spent many weeks abroad with Amos de Shalit two years ago whilst drafting the plans. They toured Institutes of Physics in Switzerland, Denmark and other countries, incorporating the best features and techniques of all in the building. Salkind also designed the fine Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium at the Weizmann Institute.

No review of this remarkable expansion could possibly be complete without mentioning the man who has succeeded in creating a major centre of scientific research in commemoration of Israel's first President.

Meyer W. Weisgal first became associated with the project in 1944, when he was the executive leader of the American group which transformed the Daniel Sieff Research Institute (founded by Israel and Rebecca Sieff and their family) into a centre of science bearing Dr. Chaim Weizmann's name.

As Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Executive Council for the past 11 years, Weisgal has been compared to a "minor atomic explosion" in his own right.

Weisgal's near-genius in enlisting the aid of notable donors is matched only by his lesser-known talent for attracting to Rehovot some of the finest scientific minds of the day.

Now that the new Institute of Nuclear Science is on the verge of completion, the building programme at the Weizmann Institute is nearly concluded. With the addition of two or three more necessary service buildings, it will become in reality that "city of science" which Chaim Weizmann projected and which he asked Meyer Weisgal to implement. That the Institute should have been the host to an International Conference in the world's newest science is ample demonstration that Weizmann's vision is being realized.

De Shalit's Picture of the Nucleus

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
Scientific Editor of
"The New York Times".

REHOVOT.— Rays emanating from the interior of the nucleus have shed a new light on its inner structure. Measuring time intervals between their appearances, scientists at the Weizmann Institute of Science here have employed these basic rhythms of nature as a code to interpret messages that nature has been sending ever since the beginning of time.

This was outlined here on Tuesday at the International Conference on Nuclear Structure by Prof. Amos de Shalit, head of the Nuclear Physics Department at the Weizmann Institute. Prof. de Shalit described his studies on electromagnetic radiations, particularly the gamma rays emitted by radioactive nuclei at definite intervals. Each specific nucleus emits these rays at definite intervals characteristic of the various isotopes of each element.

There are 2,000 isotopes of the 100-odd elements. Of these isotopes, most of them artificially made, only 200 to 300 are stable. The remaining ones transmute themselves into other elements by the emission of various types of radiation, namely alpha, beta and gamma rays.

There is a great variation in the time in which isotopes of elements emit gamma rays, Prof. de Shalit pointed out. These intervals, when properly interpreted, shed light on the inner structure of the nucleus.

The rate at which an element decays by emission of radiation is measured in terms of what is known as "half life." For example, radium decays at the rate of 50 per cent every 1,600 years, so that one gram of radium today would be turned into half a gram of lead 1,600 years from the present day. Some of the radioactive isotopes emit gamma rays at time intervals measured in one-trillionth of a second, while other isotopes have been observed to emit gamma rays at intervals as long as two hundred years. Intervals even as long as billions of years can be determined by laboratory methods in a short time.

By measuring the time intervals at which certain isotopes emit gamma rays, Prof. de Shalit reported, it becomes possible to determine how easy or how hard it is for the nucleus to move, and the types of motion each nucleus is allowed to take. This in turn, he said, provides us with a new tool for deciding which one of the two concepts of the nature of the structure of the nucleus is nearer the correct one.

Nuclear scientists are divided into two opposing camps as to the nature of nuclear structure. One camp supports what is known as the "shell model" of the nucleus. According to this, protons and neutrons in the nucleus, though only one tenth of a trillionth of a centimetre apart from each other, move around at tremendous speeds independently. The other camp supports what is known as the "collective particle" model. According to this concept, all particles in the nucleus move together in unison, the whole ensemble vibrating and rotating as one.

The studies of Prof. de Shalit, he said, indicate that both concepts are true only in part. They suggest, he explained, that the shell model is true for "young and vigorous" nuclei.

"If one takes the shell model and works with it seriously," he said, "one begins to see how it passes into the collective model." In other words, the collective model applies to nuclei in their degenerated state.

Further work along these lines Prof. de Shalit hopes, may lead to a reconciliation between the two sharply opposed concepts of the structure of the nucleus.

Mixed Views on Mid-East Tension

OFFICIALS DICKER OVER DEFINITION OF COMMUNISM

By W.Z. Laqueur

WASHINGTON. — THE average conference-goer would doubtless welcome the discovery of some contraption for telescoping the stimulating ideas aired during a five-day convention into as many minutes, for these ideas usually are few and far between. The present writer has been to three of them during the past few months. No real discussion or debate is possible with more than 20 people in attendance, and the papers delivered on such occasions can usually be more profitably digested in written form. The main value and the main interest of such meetings is in the informal contact, and the talks during and after sessions, where pleasantries, or polite invective, and sometimes even ideas are exchanged with people working in the same field.

"Tensions in the Middle East" was the overall title of a conference sponsored in Washington, D.C. during the last week of August, by the American "School of Advanced International Studies" (SAIS). It provided one with a good opportunity of learning about official and unofficial American thinking about the Middle East. For a conference in the Capital was obviously to be both addressed and attended by people in the State Department, the Pentagon, and other official agencies concerned in one way or another with events in the Middle East, especially at the present crucial stage of development when newspapers are providing alarming news from Syria (with 18 months' delay) every morning.

Officials at Study

The first impression was one of great interest in world affairs; somebody who ought to know told me that one out of every three officials in the various governmental agencies is enrolled in one Washington university or another with the aim of taking either a Master's degree or a Ph.D. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this in any other capital, and though some may be interested mainly in enhancing their chances of promotion, the very fact that such study is encouraged is good news, and there is, of course, much genuine and spontaneous interest over and above all that.

There may not yet be much political sophistication; it was somewhat touching to observe the younger officials religiously jotting down everything, including the speakers' more inane *obiter dicta*. But such discrimination will undoubtedly come in time; the production of a very competent crop of "area specialists" on a wider scale than at present is definitely in sight.

Varied Opinion

A second impression should be noted: the extremely wide range of opinion within the State Department and other governmental agencies. Reports to the effect that "the State Department believes" are, at best, an oversimplification, for it can be taken for granted that there are other people there who think differently. As to the Department's basic appraisal of the Middle Eastern situation, one finds a surprising measure of realism: if there are differences of opinion they concern political strategy rather than the essential outlook. There is much informed opinion on all levels of the various services, and there are few illusions. The overall picture, then, is much more encouraging than press comment would induce one to assume.

Again, there are important differences between various government services: some people in the Pentagon may express strong opinions with regard to the incompetence of their colleagues in other services and vice versa, but such criticism is really not a uniquely American phenomenon.

The Washington conference was opened by Milton S. Eisenhower, the President's brother and the head of the University which sponsors SAIS. First-day addresses were delivered by Strausz-Hupé, an Austro-American political scientist and geopolitician whose small circle (including such men as Posony) has considerable influence in Washington, Vice Admiral Libby (on the strategic military importance of the area) and J. C. Hurewitz, a young Columbia professor who is an able collector of historical documents but hardly a very profound political thinker.

The only interesting contribution was made by the fourth speaker, Paul Nitze, head of the policy planning staff in the State Department under Truman, whose main interest is now the development of Aspen (Colorado) as a centre for skiing and a music festival but who still speaks with the authority and knowledge of someone who spent a long time in high office.

A remarkable speech by Professor Bernard Lewis of the University of London (who is not unknown in Jerusalem) attracted wide interest. On the basis of a brilliant analysis of the Middle Eastern situation, he came out in favour of a doctrine of "masterful inactivity" (especially with regard to countries such as Syria and Egypt) and said that it was not enough to do nothing: the fact that the West did nothing should be more widely publicized. This approach was criticized privately by some as unduly cynical but approved by most as the only feasible attitude.

On the second day, two of the world's foremost authorities on international law, Goodhart of Oxford (an American by birth) and Quincy Wright debated the legal implications of the Suez issue, whereas the Hon. M. Woodhouse (director of Chatham House) spoke on Cyprus.

Papers on Israel

There were two papers on Israel the same day, both distinguished by considerable factual knowledge and both dealing mainly with social and economic aspects: they were delivered by Lincoln Hale, who headed the U.S technical aid mission to Israel and Harlan Cleveland, who had at one time been deputy head of the Mutual Security Agency and as such handled more money than the governments of most of the world's countries put together.

Lincoln Hale thought that it might be a good idea to give Gaza to Israel on condition that this was coupled with a serious effort to solve the refugee question. He expressed the conviction that Israel would be a viable economic concern with two million inhabitants, but he had some doubts with regard to a population of three or four million and thought it unnecessary for the Israel Government to stress time and again the principle of unlimited immigration—as both Western Jewry and the Jews behind the Iron Curtain were unlikely to come in any significant number in the foreseeable future.

On the next morning, Mr. Robert Minor, a former American ambassador to the Lebanon, made it known that a return to Christian virtues, such as humility, may be called for as far as Western policy in the Arab East was concerned, whereas some listeners expressed the view that Arab governments are known to have been impressed by many things but not by humility. The discussion of social and economic problems proved to be somewhat disappointing despite the presence of some of the leading experts in the field.

Two of America's leading younger Islamic experts, Makdisi and Vatikiotis, then quarrelled about what, if anything had gone wrong with Islam, a discussion of some interest though it centred around developments that had taken place long ago and the speakers were somewhat reluctant to comment on more recent ones.

On the last day, the present writer read a paper on some aspects of Communism in the Middle East, Carew Hunt of St. Anthony's, Oxford, being his official commentator. It proved somewhat difficult to explain that the classic pattern of Communism, about which Americans had been told so much during the past decade, would certainly not emerge in the Arab world; and that it was therefore misleading to judge the Syrian situation by past standards and characteristics (militant class struggle, atheism, internationalism) and to conclude from there that Syria was not Communist.

Semantic Investigation

Broadly speaking, it all boiled down to a semantic investigation of the meaning of "Communism." If one had in mind the militant proletarian Communism of the 'twenties, the Syrian regime was obviously not Communist — but then the general trend throughout the world, especially in Asia, had been away from it and towards some new form of Communist populism or national Communism. Such a movement is much more rabidly anti-Western in outlook, at least at the present stage, than the Soviet Union, and certainly much more than Russia's European satellites.

Relations on a personal basis with the Arabs from various countries, including Palestine, were normal, and in some cases better than that, on this as on other such occasions. But if communication proved easy enough, understanding was difficult: most of them genuinely believed that Arab Nationalism was a far stronger movement than any potential rival, and that the only "Communist danger" in the Middle East originated in Israel, what with the Maki deputies in the Knesset and all that...

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 15	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
MON. Sept. 16	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
TUES. Sept. 17	02.00	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	07.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	09.05	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	13.20	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Sept. 18	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva Paris, Boston, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome Brussels, London, New York
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THURS. Sept. 19	00.25	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	11.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	13.05	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	16.25	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	18.00	EL AL	Rome
FRI. Sept. 20	[illegible]	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	[illegible]	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
	10.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	14.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	19.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	18.00	EL AL	Rome

DEPARTURE FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. Sept. 18	10.30	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	Ship	Destination
TUESDAY	Sept. 17	s.s. MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
FRIDAY	Sept. 20	s.s. ALIYA	Marseilles, Genoa
WEDNESDAY	Sept. 18	s.s. HERZL	Naples, Marseilles

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Continuing Extracts from 'THE NEW CLASS' (XII) The Anti-Communist Manifesto by Milovan Djilas

THERE is only partial justification for seeking, in Communist philosophy, the sources of tyranny over the mind, a tyranny which the Communists exercise with clinical refinement when they come to power. Communist materialism is possibly more exclusive than any other contemporary view of the world. It pushes its adherents into the position which makes it impossible for them to hold any other viewpoint. If this view were not connected with specific forms of government and ownership, the monstrous methods of oppression and destruction of the human mind could not be explained by the view itself.

It was not the idea itself but the method by which the idea was applied that distinguished Marx and Engels. They denied every scientific and progressive socialist value in the thinking of their contemporaries, usually lumping such ideas into "bourgeois science," thus banning every serious discussion and study in advance.

Leaning on Marx, Lenin taught that materialism was progressive as a rule throughout history, and that idealism was reactionary. This was not only one-sided and incorrect, but it intensified Marx's exclusiveness. It also emanated from insufficient knowledge of historical philosophy. In 1909, when Lenin wrote his *Materialism and Empiro-Criticism*, he was not closely acquainted with any great philosopher, classical or modern. Because of the need to overcome oppositionists whose views hindered the development of his party, Lenin rejected everything that was not in accord with Marxist views. To him, anything was erroneous and valueless if it was not in accord with original Marxism. It must be acknowledged that, in this respect, his works are outstanding examples of logical and persuasive dogmatism.

Stalin went further; he "developed" Lenin, but without having Lenin's knowledge or depth. Careful research would lead to the conclusion that this man, whom Khrushchev himself today acknowledges to have been the "best Marxist" of his time, had not even read Marx's Das Kapital, the most important work of Marxism. Practical soul that he was, and supported by his extreme dogmatism, it was not even necessary for him to be acquainted with Marx's economic studies to build his brand of "socialism."

Rule of Marx

THE proposition that Marxism is a universal method, a proposition upon which Communists are obliged to stand, must in practice lead to tyranny in all area of intellectual activity. What can the unfortunate physicists do, if atoms do not behave according to the Hegelian-Marxist struggle or according to the uniformity of opposites and their development into higher forms? What of the astronomers, if the cosmos is apathetic to Communist dialectics? What of the biologists, if plants do not behave according to the Lysenko-Stalinist theory on harmony and cooperation of classes in a "socialist" society? Because it is not possible for these scientists to lie naturally, they must suffer the consequences of their "heresies." To have their discoveries accepted they must make discoveries "confirming" the formulas of Marxism-Leninism. Scientists are in a constant dilemma as to whether their ideas and discoveries will injure official dogma. They are therefore forced into opportunism and compromises with regard to science.

The conviction of the Communist leaders that they were on the path leading to the creation of absolute happiness and an ideal society grew in proportion to the growth of their power. It has been said in jest that the Communist leaders created a Communist society — for themselves. In fact, they do identify themselves with society and its aspirations. Absolute despotism equates itself with the belief in absolute human happiness, though it is an all-inclusive and universal tyranny.

Progress itself has transformed the Communist power-wielders into boosters of the "human consciousness." Their concern for human consciousness has increased as their power has increased, along with the "building of socialism."

Yugoslavia has not bypassed this evolution. Some of the Yugoslav leaders, too, stressed the "high level of consciousness of our people" during the revolutionary period: that is, while "our people," or some of them, actively supported these leaders. Now, however, the "socialist" consciousness of the same people, according to these leaders, is very low and, consequently, must wait for democracy in order to be raised. Yugoslav leaders openly speak of the fact that they will bestow democracy "when there is growth of socialist consciousness"; a kind of consciousness which they trust will automatically be attained through industrialization. Until then, these theoreticians of a democracy which is doled out in small doses, men who practice something entirely contrary to democracy, maintain that they have the right—in the name of future happiness and freedom—to prevent even the faintest manifestations of ideas or of any consciousness which is unlike theirs.

Perhaps only in the beginning were Soviet leaders forced to manoeuvre with such shallow promises of democracy "in the future." They now simply maintain that this freedom has already been created in the U.S.S.R. Of course, even they sense that freedom is at work under them. They are constantly "elevating" consciousness; they urge men to "produce"; they cram minds with arid Marxist formulas and the arid political views of the leaders. Worse still, they force men constantly to acknowledge their devotion to socialism and their beliefs in the infallibility and reality of the promises of their leaders.

The school system and all social and intellectual activity work toward this type of behaviour. From birth to death a man is surrounded by the solicitude of the ruling party, a solicitude for his consciousness and conscience. Journalists, ideologists, paid writers, special schools, approved ruling ideas, and tremendous material means are all enlisted and engaged in this "uplifting of socialism." In the final analysis, all newspapers are official. So are the radio and other similar media.

The results are not great. In no case are they proportionate to the means and measures employed, except for the new class which would, in any case, be convinced. However, considerable results

TYRANNY OVER THE MIND

are attained in making it impossible to manifest a consciousness other than the official one, and in combating opposing opinions.

Even under Communism men think, for they cannot help but think. What is more, they think differently from the prescribed manner. Their thinking has two faces — one for themselves, their own; the other for the public, the official.

Even in Communist systems, men are not so stupefied by uniform propaganda that it is impossible for them to arrive at the truth or at new ideas. In the intellectual field, however, the plan of the oligarchs results less in production than in stagnation, corruption, and decay.

Technical Progress

NEVERTHELESS, every Communist country achieves technical progress, even though of a special kind and in special periods.

Industrialization, rapid as it is, creates a large technical intelligentsia, which, even if it is not especially high in quality, attracts talents and stimulates the inventive intellect. The reasons that help to achieve industrialization rapidly in specific branches of the economy also act as an incentive for inventiveness. The U.S.S.R. has not lagged to any extent in war technology either in World War II or since. The U.S.S.R. is not far behind the United States in the development of atomic energy. Technology is advanced in spite of the fact that a bureaucratic system makes it difficult to adopt innovations; inventions sometimes lie for years in the warehouses of state establishments. The disinterest of producing organizations often deadens inventiveness still more.

Being very practical men, the Communist leaders immediately establish cooperation with technicians and scientists, not paying much attention to their "bourgeois" views. It is clear to the leaders that industrialization cannot be accomplished without the technical intelligentsia, and that this intelligentsia cannot by itself become dangerous. As in every other field, Communists have a simplified and generally half-correct theory with relation to this intelligentsia: some other class always pays the specialists, while they serve it. Consequently, why shouldn't the "proletariat," or the new class, also do this? Acting on this proposition, they immediately develop a system of wages.

In spite of their technical progress, it is a fact that no great modern scientific discovery has been achieved under the Soviet government. In this respect, the U.S.S.R is probably behind Czarist Russia, where there were epochal scientific discoveries in spite of technical backwardness.

Even though technical reasons make scientific discovery difficult, the main reasons for this difficulty are social. The new class is very interested in seeing that its ideological monopolism is not endangered. Every great scientific discovery is the result of a changed view of the world in the mind of the discoverer. A new view does not fit into the form of the already adopted official philosophy. In the Communist system every scientist must stop short before this fact or risk being proclaimed a "heretic" if his theories do not coincide with the confirmed, prescribed, and desirable dogma.

Work on discoveries is made difficult to an even greater degree by the imposition of the official view that Marxism, or dialectical materialism, is the most effective method for all fields of scientific, intellectual, and other activity. There has not been a single noted scientist in the U.S.S.R. who has not had political trouble. There have been many reasons for this, but one is due to opposition to the official line. There have been fewer occurrences of this kind in Yugoslavia, but conversely, there are instances of the favouring of "devoted" but poor scientists.

While Communist systems are only relatively opposed to scientific development, they are absolutely opposed to any intellectual progress and discovery. Based on the exclusiveness of a single philosophy, the systems are expressly anti-philosophic. In such systems, there has not been born, nor can there be born, a single thinker, especially a social thinker — as long as one does not consider the power-wielders themselves, who are generally also the "main philosophers" and masters for "elevating" the human consciousness. In Communism a new thought, or a new philosophy and social theory, must travel by very indirect roads, generally by the way of literature or some branch of art. The new thought must first hide and conceal itself in order to reach the light and begin to live.

Of all the sciences and all thought, social sciences and the consideration of social problems fare the worst; they scarcely manage to exist. When it is a question of society or of a social problem, everything is interpreted according to Marx and Lenin, or everything is monopolized by the leaders.

History, especially of its own — the Communist — period, does not exist. Imposition of silence and falsification are not only permitted but are general phenomena.

Art to Order

SIMILAR things happen in art. Here favours are extended, in increasing measure, to already established forms and views of average quality. This is understandable: there is no art without ideas, or without some effect on the consciousness. Monopoly over ideas, the formation of the consciousness, are the prerequisites of the rulers. Communists are traditionalists in art, mostly because of the need to maintain their monopoly over the minds of the people but also because of their ignorance and one-sidedness. Some of them tolerate a kind of democratic freedom in modern art; but this is only an acknowledgment that they do not understand modern art, and therefore believe that they should permit it. Lenin felt this way about the futurism of Mayakovsky.

In spite of this, backward peoples in Communist systems experience a cultural renaissance along with the technical one. Culture becomes more accessible to them, even though it comes largely in the form of propaganda. The new class is interested in the spread of culture because industrialization brings the need for higher-quality work and the need for enlarging intellectual opportunities. The network of schools and professional branches of art has spread very rapidly, sometimes even beyond actual needs and capabilities. Progress in art is undeniable.

After a revolution, before the ruling class has established a complete monopoly, significant works of art are generally created. This was true in the U.S.S.R. prior to the 1930's; it is true today in Yugoslavia. It is as if the revolution had awakened dormant talents, even though despotism, which is also born in the revolution, increasingly stifles art.

The two basic methods of stifling the arts are by opposition toward the intellectual-idealistic aspects of it and by opposition to innovations in form.

In Stalin's time things reached the point where all forms of artistic expression were forbidden except those that Stalin himself liked. Stalin did not have particularly good taste; he was hard of hearing, and liked octosyllabic and Alexandrine verse. Deutscher has stated that Stalin's style became the national style. The adoption of official views on art forms became as obligatory as the adoption of official ideas.

In Yugoslavia after 1953, when the abandonment of democratic forms in favour of bureaucracy began, the most primitive and reactionary elements were encouraged; a mad hunt for "petit bourgeois" intellectuals was initiated, which openly aimed at controlling art forms. Overnight, the whole intellectual world turned against the regime. Consequently, the regime had to retract, announcing through one of Kardelj's speeches that the party cannot prescribe form itself, but that it would not allow "anti-socialist ideological contraband," that is, views which the regime considered as being "anti-socialist." The Bolshevik party had taken this stand in 1925. This constituted the "democratic" limits of the Yugoslav regime toward art. However, the internal attitudes of most of the Yugoslav leaders were far from changed by this. They privately consider the entire intellectual and art world as "insecure," "petit bourgeois," or, putting it mildly, "ideologically confused." Cited in Yugoslavia's greatest newspaper ("Politika," May 25, 1954) are Tito's "unforgettable" words: "A good textbook is more valuable than any novel." Periodic hysterical onslaughts against "decadence," "destructive ideas," and "hostile views" in art have continued.

A work of art, by its very nature, is usually a criticism of a given situation and of given relations. In Communist systems, therefore, artistic creation based on actual subjects is not possible. Only praise of a given situation or criticism of the system's opponents is permitted. Under these terms art can have no value whatever.

In Yugoslavia officials and some artists complain about the fact that there are no works of art which can show "our socialist reality." In the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, tons of works of art based on actual subjects are created; but since they do not reflect the truth, they do not have any value and are rapidly rejected by the public, later even coming under official criticism.

The method is varied but the final result is the same.

'Self' Censorship

NEITHER in the U.S.S.R. nor in other Communist countries does the existence of censorship absolve creative artists from self-censorship. Intellectuals are forced into self-censorship by their status and the reality of social relations. Self-censorship is actually the main form of party ideological control in the Communist system. In the Middle Ages men first had to delve into the thought of the Church on their work; in the same manner, in a Communist system, it is necessary first to imagine what kind of performance is expected and, often, to ascertain the taste of the leaders.

An enemy to thought in the name of science, an enemy to freedom in the name of democracy, the Communist oligarchy cannot but accomplish complete corruption of the mind. Capitalist magnates and feudal lords used to pay artists and scientists as they could and wished, and thus both aided and corrupted them. In Communist systems, corruption is an integral part of state policy.

The Communist system, as a rule, stifles and represses any intellectual activity with which it does not agree; that is, everything that is profound and original. On the other hand, it rewards and encourages, and actually corrupts, all that it thinks will benefit "socialism," that is, the system itself. It offers its sycophants attractive "working conditions" and lavish honorariums, rewards, villas, vacation centres, discounts, automobiles, ambassadorial mandates, agit-prop protections, and "magnanimous interventions." Thus, as a rule, it favours the untalented, dependent, and non-inventive. It is understandable that the greatest minds have lost their direction, faith, and power. Suicide, despair, alcoholism, and debauchery, the loss of internal powers and integrity because the artist is forced to lie to himself and others — these are the most frequent phenomena in the Communist system among those who actually wish to create.

The limitation of freedom of thought is not only an attack on specific political and social rights, but an attack on the human being as such.

History will pardon Communists for much, establishing that they were forced into many brutal acts because of circumstances and the need to defend their existence. But the stifling of every divergent thought, the exclusive monopoly over thinking for the purpose of defending their personal interests, will nail the Communists to a cross of shame in history.

(To be continued)

(Copyright)

'Copter Travel Here to Stay

By Our Aviation Correspondent

● International helicopter travel, begun in a big way only four months ago, is here to stay. Today, it is an accepted, almost orthodox, means of sightseeing for American tourists in France, tired of traffic jams and crowded trains so alarmingly like conditions they thought they had left behind at home. In April, Sabena, the Belgian airline which also pioneered international air travel in Western Europe three decades ago, inaugurated the first scheduled helicopter service between Brussels and Paris. With Brussels as the hub, the airline now maintains regular 'copter services throughout the Low Countries, West Germany's Ruhr and Northern France. Fares compare favourably with both airplanes and trains — but according to Sabena, helicopters have something that other and older forms of transportation lack. They satisfy inveterate sightseers in a way that is not possible in an airplane, for they fly low enough to allow a reasonably good look at the landscape, and the scenery is usually more attractive than that seen in flashes from a train window.

On most of its services, Sabena employs American-built Sikorskys. They seat nine passengers and carry a crew of one, the pilot. There is no stewardess. Passengers can contact the pilot by phone. This summer, Sabena has organized a new service in cooperation with the French Government tourist office, ferrying visitors around the famed "Chateau country" of the Loire.

Farnborough Show

● This year's Flying Display and Exhibition held at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, this month was the biggest and best to date. More than 350 exhibitors (compared with the previous record of 338 last year) displayed their products in the huge Exhibition building which was again increased in size. Last year, it covered an area of 10,326 sq.m. the maximum size permitted by its design. This year it was reconstructed to cover 11,649 sq.m.

Guided weapons figured prominently at the show.

K.L.M.'s Surplus

● During the first half of 1957 K.L.M. secured a surplus 1.5m. guilders higher than in the corresponding period of 1956. The capacity available in 1957 rose by 17 per cent, while traffic on the scheduled services increased by 20 per cent (from 104m. to almost 125m. ton-kms.). The load factor has risen from 58.1 to 59.3 per cent. The total operating revenue in the first half of 1957 amounted to 233m. guilders as compared with 193m. guilders in the same period of 1956. The total costs (including special charges and extra depreciation) were 229m. guilders as against 190m. guilders. The profit for the first six months of 1957 (less tax) is 7,776,000 guilders, whereas for the corresponding period of 1956 it had been 6,276,000 guilders.

Air Navigation Aid

● The U.S. Navy has invented an air navigation aid no bigger than a coffee cup but doing the work of bulky equipment weighing hundreds of kilos. Designed primarily as a missile control mechanism, it promises to replace complex electronic equipment in civil airliners as well. Called an electrochemical integrator and consisting of electrodes in an iodine solution producing a chemical change every time the plane or missile changes direction, the device can record any change in course — up, down, or sideways.

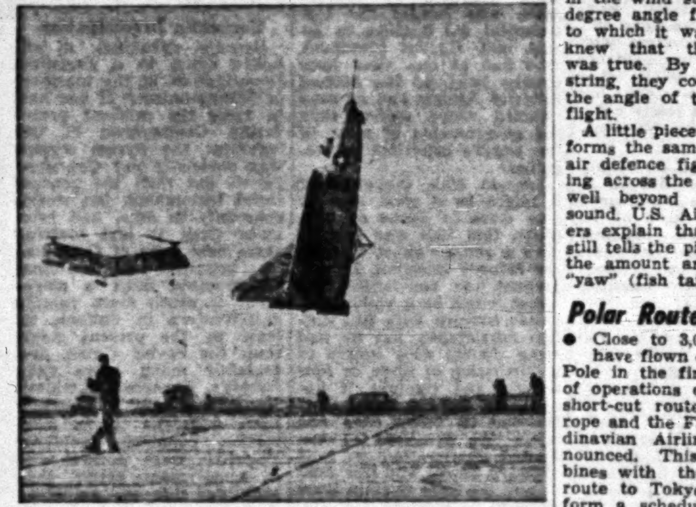
The Piece of String

● Fifty-four years ago Orville and Wilbur Wright tied a piece of string to their plane so that they could tell at a glance when their wood-and-fabric creation was airborne, whether the flight was steady. If the string fluttered in the wind stream at a 90-degree angle from the strut to which it was tied, they knew that their direction was true. By watching the string, they could also tell the angle of their plane in flight.

A little piece of string performs the same function for air defence fighters streaking across the sky at speeds well beyond the speed of sound. U.S. Air Force officers explain that the string still tells the pilot at a glance the amount and direction of "yaw" (fish tailing) in flight.

Polar Route Success

● Close to 3,000 passengers have flown over the North Pole in the first six months of operations over the polar short-cut route between Europe and the Far East, Scandinavian Airlines have announced. This route combines with the other SAS route to Tokyo via India to form a scheduled round-the-world service. More than 100 flights have been completed and, according to an SAS spokesman, the polar area has lived up to its reputation of having the best flying weather in the world. There has not been a single report of icing or turbulence.



The U.S. Air Force unveiled its latest in jet planes recently, the X-13 Vertijet, capable of taking off and landing vertically. Developed after 18 months of testing at Edwards Flight Test Centre, the X-13 rises and descends on a column of exhaust gases, depending entirely upon the thrust from its jet engine for both direct lift and level flight. It takes off vertically from a trailer and levels off after gaining altitude. In landing, it descends tail first, hovering briefly before hooking back onto the service trailer. The plane was developed by the Ryan Aeronautical Company of San Diego, California.

Radio Review

Plans for Kol Yisrael

THE Public Advisory Body attached to Kol Yisrael was revived this week after a Rip Van Winkle slumber lasting several years. Both Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion Lagola used to assemble their Advisory Body twice a year and spend a couple of hours listening to the views of representatives of the listening public on the subject of radio. Fortunately, the advice was seldom followed as the members of the Council tended to be over-idealistic and make suggestions that would have raised radio standards to angelic heights but would have probably left the broadcasts with no listeners. However, they did provide an illusion of public control, and also could be quoted whenever broadcasting personnel needed to bolster the arguments in favour of changes on which they had already decided. It cannot be said the Councils were missed during the interval of lethargy, but now that Kol Yisrael has revived its Council, it is to be hoped that a real use will be found for the assembly of talents.

An interesting document was presented by the Director of Broadcasting to this week's inaugural session, outlining his plans for the future development of radio in Israel. It is impressive and deserves to be summarized.

In his introduction, Mr. Zinder points to the discrepancy between the importance of radio and the means at its disposal. He rightly points out that it takes the same budget to provide a full day programme whether you have 2,000,000 listeners or 75,000,000 but — as long as income is connected with licence fees — the smaller number of listeners means a correspondingly lower income. At present the Broadcasting Service is overstraining its resources, and the Director warns of disintegration unless radio workers are relieved of their unnatural burdens.

One of Mr. Zinder's main hopes for raising the income at the disposal of Kol Yisrael is by absorbing Kol Zion and Galei Zahal with their budgets. He estimates that the resultant saving could provide a considerable residue to be devoted to development. He points to a number of spheres in which overlapping between Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion has been removed, and forecasts that in the course of this year the two stations will be merged.

Mr. Zinder then puts forward plans for a new radio building in the Jerusalem Kirya to replace the picturesque antique currently in use. The new structure will cost IL2m. (of which IL500,000 is for technical equipment), and he proposes that the building be financed by three annual IL500,000 grants from the Development Budget, starting 1958-9. If work were to commence immediately, broadcasting could start there in 1960.

The new 100-kilowatt medium wave transmitter for Arabic programmes is due to go into operation at the beginning of November. Egypt, however, is operating a 150-kilowatt transmitter and is preparing one of 200 kilowatts. Israel has another two 100-kilowatt transmitters on order (one for short and the other for medium waves). These will require the allocation of a proper site for their erection as well as the granting of a special budget in the Ministry of Posts to have them put up.

Special Programmes

In the programme sphere, objectives include extra broadcasts to new immigrants, the expansion of the hours of Arabic transmissions (up to 12 a day), special features for schools and kindergartens, an overseas service, and parallel light and serious broadcasts at home.

The annual budget of Kol Yisrael will have to be raised gradually from IL2m. to IL4m. and the Director foresees licence fees eventually reaching IL10.

The programme as it stands is ambitious, but shows a welcome awareness of the opportunities ahead in the sphere of radio. It is encouraging to know that overall planning is in operation.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S BROADCASTS: Tippett's Concerto for Double String Orchestra (tonight at 9.15); "La Bohème" (Tomorrow at 4); Maccabiah opening (Sun. at 4), daily Maccabiah commentaries (second programme; generally at 5.05 as from Monday) and nightly summaries (after the Newsreel); IPO plays Schubert's 9th symphony (Sun. at 9.20); Prof. Marek on the treasures of the Jewish Historical Archives in Warsaw (Mon. at 7.40); R.C. Sherriff's "Lost Day" (Mon. at 9.40); Feature on Michael Gniessen (Tues. at 7.50); Piano music by Castelnuevo-Tedesco (Weds. at 8.15); The Nuclear Structure conference (Weds. at 10).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: Today: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 1.30 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow**: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 1.45 p.m. **French**: 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): **Today**: 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00, 11.08 p.m. **Tomorrow**: 7.30 a.m., 2.15, 6.00 & 11.08 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Light Music. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.45 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Lunchtime Music: Hebrew Songs (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Light Music. 4.30 News in English, Swedish and Spanish and a light music programme. 5.05 Kabbalat Shabbat. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.45 "Portrait of a Street" by S. Sraya — ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl. 8.15 "Our Political Front" — by Dr. Herzl Berger. 8.25 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 The Week through the eyes of the Writer. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Symphony No. 100 in G (Haydn); Concerto for Double String-Orchestra (Michael Tipett); Three Poems (Bloch). 10.30 Bedtime Music. 11.05 Readings in "Ethics of the Fathers." 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.00 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Shabbat Morning Concert: Concerto in A-Minor for Flute & Strings (Michel Blavet); Symphony in D (Cherubini). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Songs of the Nations. 11.30 "Curtain Up" — "Intermezzo." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Light Music played by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 3.15 Cantoral Recordings. 3.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Opera: "La Bohème" (Puccini)— Acts II & III. 5.25 "Art and Culture." 5.45 "Science Studio" — "Julius Caesar" — did he wish to rule in Rome? First in a series of talks by Prof. Haim Wirshovsky. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 Musical Programme for the Maccabiah. 8.05 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra — Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger. Soloist Menachem Breuer (violin) — Divertimento in B-flat-major K. 137 (Mozart); Violin Concerto in C (Haydn). 8.40 Story of the Week. 8.56 Bible Reading: Ezekiel, Chap. 16. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Hamavdil and Melave Malka." 10.00 Chamber Music: Piano Quintet (Shalom Aharoni). 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 5.45 Programme for Yemenites. 6.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 1 in F-sharp-minor op. 1 (Rachmaninov); "Coq d'Or Suite (Rimsky-Korsakov); "Fire Dance" (Falla). 7.00 Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 News in Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today**: 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Hebrew transmission "For Sabbath Eve." 7.20 Shabbat Programme. 7.30 News. **Tomorrow**: 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Yiddish transmission. 7.20 "Vistas of Israel" — The Electronic Brain at the Weizmann Institute. 7.30 News.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: Midnight: News. 0.10 "Tourist Forum" — Part II. 00.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow**: Midnight News. Programme Highlights. 00.10 "This Also Happened." 00.15 "Vistas of Israel" — The Beersheba Ceramics Factory. 00.30 Sabbath Cantata by Mordechai Seter, Part II.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.8, 216 225 & 235 M.): **Today**: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Verdi. 8.15 "Ballet in the Shelter" (Delibes). 9.00 News. 9.15 Musical Show — "Little Avner." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Nations' Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Top Hits." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Light Music. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Songs — sung by Doris Day. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84, 24.80 M.): **Today**: News. "The Social Structure of Britain." British Album. **Tomorrow**: News. News Talk. Review of the weekly British press. Contact Programme; Short interviews with Israel students in London.

Above — Rhoda Traub: "Noah and the Dove," (stone) from the Haifa Exhibition of Sculpture. Below — Moshe Tamir: Head of a Girl (metal) from the artist's exhibition at the Haifa Museum.

Anne Frank — A Contrast

HAVING attended both the performance of the "Anne Frank Diary" in Amsterdam and Habimah's in Jerusalem, I thought it might be interesting to compare the two productions.

My main impression is one of admiration and surprise that the two are so closely alike, both in the setting, almost down to the minutest details, and in the manner in which the actors play their parts. The only difference is in the part of Dr. Dussel, the dentist who joins the Frank and Van Daan families in their hide-out, and who was played in Holland as a shy, introvert, rather unpleasant and selfish character. Mr. Ari Kutai turns him into a more extrovert, rather humourous figure. As to the other actors, the conception of their roles was exactly that of the Dutch performance, and most of them strongly resembled their Dutch counterparts even outwardly.

Though this does not apply in the first place to the two actresses who played Anne — 19-year-old Tine Crefvecoeur in Holland and Ada Tal in Israel — Ada Tal fully succeeded in imparting to Anne all the mercurial qualities of the adolescent girl which Tine so admirably expressed in the Dutch performance.

There was a difference, but in the hall and not on stage. I was surprised to see that the vast majority of the audience at the Jerusalem performance were young. And at the end, the Jerusalem audience applauded: in Holland the audience always left in silence.

The Frank house is not being kept as a National Shrine, as the Israel programme states, though in recent months, since the Israel and the Dutch premieres, a Committee has been established which will turn the part of the house where the Franks lived into a youth centre in memory of Anne Frank.

HENRIETTE BOAS

Bagpipes and Bare Knees

By GERDA L. COHEN

I WENT to the Edinburgh International Festival and came home with a pound of Caledonian shortbread, a tam-o-shanter in wool from a genuine Cheviot lamb, a tartan tea-cosy and a headache. The Festival induces a type of cultural gourmandise which tricks people into thinking they can digest a couple of concerts, a play and a midnight revue, every 12 hours. Well, they can't. Absorptive capacity declines rapidly after the first week. The wretched critics become more ulcerated as the banquet proceeds, and are mercifully relieved by a colleague half-way through.

In Europe, the Festival business has achieved black market proportions, with every organizer competing for box-office bait. Israelis with ambition in the Festival line should note that Edinburgh, now recovering from its 11th invasion, planned its 12th over a year ago.

"The major orchestras and soloists get booked up two years ahead," Mr. Robert Ponsonby, the Artistic Director, told me, "and as more festivals are launched, competition gets stronger." Performance fees have risen, inflating the deficit which such ventures invariably incur. Various national bodies will have to increase their subsidy to maintain Edinburgh's annual extravaganza. Is that title unfair? A survey of the programme might make you wonder whether such a prodigal heaping-up of entertainment is essential to lure the tourist northwards.

This year, they recruited four orchestras, two ballet groups, four chamber ensembles, one opera and five dramatic companies. Their illustrious artists in the catalogue would fill up this article — but a random sample gives the idea: Maria Callas, Otto Klemperer, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Clara Haskil, Jean-Louis Barrault, Sir John Gielgud, Robert Helpmann, Moira Shearer, etc.

Parallel with this concentration of virtuosity runs the international film festival. Its dozen or so premieres, flanked by delegations from studios the world over, fill in the gap between a morning recital and the evening show — unless you happen to be a critic and attend three films daily with a break for whisky.

Edinburgh Notebook

If you can still keep an eye open after the day's dose of glorious Sovcolour and African war-dance, there is a galaxy of Oxford actors, talented or crazy or both, students from Perth and clansmen in full regalia, all waiting to amuse you. They owe much of their patronage, I suspect, to dour licensing laws which close the pubs at 9.30. The cosmopolitan influx doesn't alter Edinburgh's character. Indeed, it throws into relief that black, wind-beaten sooted beauty.

Rain and scudding cloud is a good background for Edinburgh, hewn from iron-grey stone, full of black vertical alleys and sudden gusts of burning porridge. Sure enough, the rain came in generous showers, of a fine, prickly kind which soak you imperceptibly.

This rain lent the right touch of melancholy to an event which impressed me more than some of the international cream-buns being served that night. The Tattoo — both as an evocation of a romantic past, and as an exercise in eurythmics — could be compared to advantage with the Royal Swedish Ballet, pirouetting among mechanical clouds. This military pageant is staged by night in front of Edinburgh Castle, the city's dark crown.

Rain sparkled in the floodlights, drenching the crowd without damping its morale. Plaids aswing, out marched the skirling Highlanders from the Castle's cavernous gloom. Their music overcame my rooted objection to bagpipes, being far removed from the drunken caterwauling which often passes for Highland melody. Matched with the grand panoply of the Scottish Regiments, that music had a fierce nostalgia about it. The men marched with a peculiar strut, as though grinding their pointed boots into the vanquished foe.

Modern warfare has killed the proud regiments stone dead. Even while we admired the drum-major as he twirled his baton, two Scottish regiments were being threatened with extinction unless they merged to conform with the Army's reduction policy. The kilt survived trench warfare, but not nuclear war. Soon it will be a museum piece, like the robes of the Turkish Janissary Guards, who also took part in the Tattoo. By day, shorn of their Levantine pomp, the Turkish cadets could be seen examining Sir Walter Scott's horrible monument on Princes Street.

You needed a shoe-horn to walk down this queen of thoroughfares, packed as it was with trippers from Glasgow, emaciated ballerinas buying pink rock, fawn-eyed soprani from Milan, negro ritual dancers, Canadians looking for their ancestral tartan, and even a few Edinburghians queueing for that abominable Scottish invention — the high tea. I didn't meet any Israelis among the hikers, bent double under rucksacks, with great knees the colour of short-bread. My final night, at the Lyceum Theatre, everyone in dress kilts and brocade waistcoats, a trio of young men rolled into the Royal box, sporting open collars and rolled shirt sleeves.

"I've seen you in Kassit," one of them accused me in the foyer afterwards. I couldn't deny it. "And you've been here a whole week?" they cried in incredulous *Sabra* voices "Aren't you bored? What's worth seeing? Now if Olivier were here, or Lollobrigida..."

Egypt Shows 'Suez Art'

The recent opening of an exhibition of contemporary Egyptian art at the Museum of Applied Art in Vienna would have caused an embarrassing diplomatic incident, but for the quick-mindedness of an official in the Austrian Government Press Office. The Egyptian Charge d'Affaires had obtained exhibition space for this show in the state museum and all the V.I.P.s of Vienna had duly accepted invitations to the opening.

At a press preview, a number of harmless imitations of French and Italian modernists were shown on the first floor of the museum.

However, when Dr. Kemp of the Austrian P.I.O. inspected the exhibition an hour before the official opening, he found yet another exhibition "Port Said, November 1956," on the second floor of the museum. A separate catalogue had been printed for it. It was a show of children's drawings on the theme of the atrocities allegedly committed by the French and British in the Canal Zone, and caricatures of their final withdrawal. Only in the nick of time could the representatives of the Austrian Foreign Office and the Ministry of Education be warned against attending the official opening of this anti-Western exhibition in an Austrian state museum.

The opening was postponed and the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, Abdel Salam Raafat, agreed to remove the most offending pictures. Museums in Geneva, Bonn and Munich have since cancelled their offers to display the exhibition.

At a later press conference, the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires tried to deny that the depicted soldiers were English or French. They were, so he maintained, just symbols of Western Imperialism. "Maybe they were meant to be Israelis?" asked one reporter. "That we would never do. It could have embarrassed our hosts," Abdel Salam Raafat assured him piously.

Th.F.M.

BRIDGE

By *JERUSALEMITE*

THE ONLY CHANCE

	S. A K 10 H. A 5 D. K 7 6 C. A 8 6 4 3	
S. — H. Q 9 7 4 3 D. 10 8 5 2 C. K Q 10 3	N W E S	S. Q J 6 3 H. J 10 D. J 9 4 C. J 9 7 5
	S. 9 8 7 5 4 2 H. K 8 6 2 D. A Q 3 C. —	

THE above reported from the southern hemisphere over 10 years ago, has become a classic.

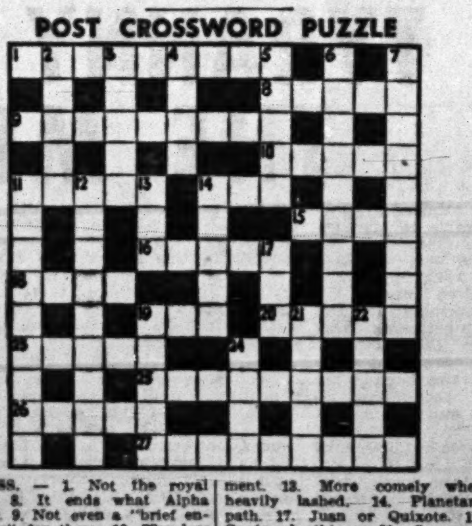
South didn't know that the dice were loaded when West opened the king of clubs against his six-spade contract; but automatically, as any good player, he summed up the position before making his first move from dummy. Twelve tricks are cold if the spades were distributed evenly, and it might become necessary to set up dummy's long club for the discard of the second heart loser if trumps were three to one.

Declarer decided to postpone his final decision and prepared the way for developing the hand by passing the club in dummy and ruffing in his own hand. Now a trump was led to dummy's king, and when West dropped a heart the whole campaign required a very serious review. South now knew that East had the queen, jack and a small trump left, and only if he had originally possessed two hearts, three diamonds and four clubs was there any chance of success.

Acting on this forlorn hope declarer played the ace of clubs, discarding a heart, and ruffed a club. Three rounds of diamonds were pulled, finishing in dummy, and another club was ruffed. Next came the king of hearts and the ace. To South's satisfaction East followed suit all the way.

At this point dummy had ace-ten of spades and a club, and South was left with two trumps and a heart. East, of course, was down to queen-jack-six of spades. The eight of clubs from dummy completed poor East's discomfiture. If he trumped low, South would overtrump; but if he ruffed with one of his spade honours, he would be forced to lead up to dummy's remaining ten-ace.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Not the royal Yacht. 8. It ends what Alpha begins. 9. Not even a "brief encounter" for them. 10. The less accessible pole. 11. Keyed up. 14. Single. 15. Brave he. 16. Put me back to bed. 18. Breakwater, wharf. 19. Dorothy comes to a full stop. 20. Most unpleasant. 23. "Wherefore art thou — ?" he was asked. 25. Made less burdensome. 26. Bucolic. 27. Normative flags.

DOWN. — 2. Talk magniloquently. 3. Peruses. 4. Apparently not a gregarious fish. 5. The Sheriff's boys. 6. Dies upset on behalf of someone else. 7. Equipment. 11. Lacking permanence. 12. The raven's comment. 13. More comely when heavily lashed. 14. Planetary path. 17. Juan or Quixote. 19. Guy's playthings. 21. Scene of conflict. 22. Woollen river. 24. Avoid.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Frantic. 5. Coast. 8. Agnes. 9. Prattle. 10. Hostage. 12. Ichor. 13. Lea. 14. Grime. 15. Sam. 16. Melba. 18. Exerted. 21. Octopus. 23. Belle. 24. Norma. 25. Bywords.

DOWN. — 1. Flash. 2. Amnesia. 3. Tosca. 4. Cup. 5. Chalice. 6. Aitch. 7. Theorem. 11. Exile. 12. Lampoon. 14. Grampus. 15. Settler. 17. Later. 19. Elbow. 20. Dregs. 22. Sob.

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Premature Impatient Patients

By Amira

CHARLES DARWIN must have had himself in mind when he propounded his famous theory of the "survival of the fittest." Little Charles was a premature baby long before medical science knew what to do with such infants, and he must have been exceedingly sturdy to overcome the hazards of uneven temperatures and feeding problems which are the "birthwrongs" of this class of infants. The fact that Napoleon Bonaparte saw the light of day two months ahead of schedule was probably nothing more than a strategic miscalculation prompted by his overpowering drive to get things moving fast, and the fact that he survived it a bill of credit to his ambition. But history has no doubt been deprived of countless otherwise fit human beings born after less than nine months because science moves slowly in catching up with and correcting some of nature's peculiar quirks.

Statistics present us with the fact that seven out of every 100 births are premature. They further tell us that more than 40 per cent of newborn infant mortality can be credited to premature births. The medical definition of a premature includes all infants born with a weight of less than two and a half kilos, and the curve extends with a chance for survival as low as 800 grams.

In Israel, most of the maternity hospitals have some facilities for the care of those premature infants born in their own maternity wards, but there is only one fullfledged premature department in operation which accepts infants from all over the country, and perhaps its own birth was a bit overdue. This department is located in the Wizo Mothercraft Training Centre in Tel Aviv and it has just celebrated its first birthday.

According to Dr. Levi, a graduate of a medical school in Sofia who has been here for seven years and now heads the Premature Department of the M.T.C., "We are statistically one of the best in the world." He admits that it is difficult to draw any absolute conclusions because of the short period of time under scrutiny and the relatively small scale of work (20 prematures accepted at the M.T.C. this year), but the fact is that the overwhelming majority of all the infants accepted into the Department (and they accept only those under two kilos) have lived to reach a normal weight.

A walk through the premature ward with its sterilized, homogenized, thermo-controlled equipment makes one think that perhaps Aldous Huxley's baby factory has come to be; perfectly formed miniature human beings lie open for inspection in air-conditioned, steel and glass cages; white-robed nylon-gloved nurses carefully chart graphs in red and blue; sterilizers and temperature control boards hum with electric efficiency.

But as a worried look or smile of satisfaction crosses Dr. Levi's face, the illusion is dispersed. The forces at work here are all too human. "The mother of this child," he points to an infant weighing a kilo and a half, "has had four or five miscarriages. Finally, she gave birth to—this. We've got to save it for her. She'll never have another child." Further on is an infant who has graduated from the incubator, whose own apparatus is functioning well enough on its own. "He came to us weighing 900 grams and then went down to 800. Now he's up to three kilos and we've sent telegrams to his family telling them to come and get him. But they don't answer and they don't come. It's a large family and a poor one."

There are more than five or six incubators in each room, and Dr. Levi explained that these were optimum conditions for good work. A lot of space between each incubator not only facilitates the work of the staff but reduces the possibility of cross-infection to a minimum. All in all there are 20 "beds" in the Department. Fifteen of them are standard Swedish models with sides which can be lifted during care and treatment. The others are built in such a way as to allow all work connected with the premature to be carried on within the incubator itself. These super-modern editions have nylon windows on both sides and they keep temperature changes out while letting nurse's hands in. Another three incubators of this type are on the way and their imminent arrival is awaited with bated breath. More often than not, there are more babies to be incubated than there are incubators in which to put them.

Perfectly Sterilized

The Department contains an automatic sterilizer for the terminal sterilization of milk and it can be justly claimed that no human hand touches it. Many of the infants get their victuals through a tube which leads through the nasal cavity and into their stomachs. The threadlike plastic pipe is affixed with adhesive tape and the babies seem to have accepted this strange mode of nourishment as if it were natural.

The staff of the Premature Department is constantly on the alert for developments in this area of medicine and Dr. Levi has introduced new methods of treatment which it is hoped will improve the chances of the premature for a normal life. But as for preventing premature births, Dr. Levi relegates the task more to society than to medicine. Hard work, too many children, and inadequate diet are the chief offenders, followed by accidents and disease. "But in 50 per cent of the cases we are unable to get at the reason. The important thing for us is to save the child. There is a small percentage of utterly defective children for whom there is no hope, about three per cent. But the remainder have a fighting chance. We have managed to save some very problematic cases and we have the ambition to reach a higher level." Dr. Levi pointed out that most prematures catch up with their own age group at between two and three years.

Financially speaking, it appears that prematures are rather modest in their demands. Maintaining one of these impatient fellows costs about IL10 a day. Since the average stay is between 20-40 days, the most expensive and demanding light-weight costs only IL400. This is relatively little and a good investment from the medical point of view since the patient leaves with the prospect of a healthy and long life ahead of him. It should be mentioned here that most of the budget for this Department as well as for the MTC as a whole is borne by the Women's Zionist Council of South Africa — a Wizo affiliate which constructed the buildings of the institution and equipped it.

Two hundred premature infants entered the portals of the MTC Premature Department in this its first year. Most of them left the Department as normal babies squalling on their parents' arms. On practically an equal footing with other babies, they have started their second "struggle for survival," — an exacting struggle for all men.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Women Who Raise 'Plus Dollars'

By a Special Correspondent

ONE of the most important of American Jewish women's bodies has no dues-paying membership and no complicated organizational set-up. Yet its volunteer workers have raised tens of millions of dollars for refugee resettlement in Israel.

The group is the National Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal. In the words of Mrs. Jack A. Goodman, its National Chairman, the Women's Division is "held together by loyalty to a common goal and by an annual gift to the UJA." Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. John C. Hopp, National Vice-Chairman, are heading a Survey Mission of 32 top leaders of the Women's Division now in Israel to see what the people have done.

These 32 women, like most of the thousands of members of the UJA Women's Division, are active and busy members and officials of a variety of women's organizations in their home communities.

The National Women's Division was formed back in 1946 when the UJA launched its first $100m. campaign, a history-making event in American fund-raising. Those were the days of the DP camps, Mrs. Goodman pointed out in an interview, and "because of the great need, it was necessary to involve every segment of the American Jewish community."

Mrs. Goodman

Mrs. Hopp

Here she used a term which cropped up throughout the interview — "plus dollars." Mrs. Goodman explained that the contribution made by the woman of the family to UJA was in addition to the husband's contribution and was in that sense "plus dollars."

Pointing out that women were asked to give out of the money available to them for household expenses, clothes, entertainment and so on, Mrs. Hopp said with a smile that "in effect, we ask them to serve hamburger instead of steaks once in a while."

At the same time, the two leaders declared, the women often set the pace for their husbands in the general community drives. "Once a woman understands the need, she translates it to the entire family and also she knows why her husband should make a substantial contribution out of the family's income," Mrs. Goodman declared.

Conflict with other women's organizations is avoided. Each year, before the annual campaign begins, the leadership of the UJA Women's Division meets with leaders of every major national women's group to discuss the needs of the year, with the result that these national groups pledge their support to the UJA. In many communities, women's organizations give out of their treasuries to the UJA drive.

Key Role Volunteers

In all this work, volunteers play the key role. The UJA women's division probably has the smallest staff of any similar body in the U.S. — i.e., a full-time professional director and one secretary.

The National Chairman, Mrs. Goodman, who hails from Indianapolis, is a vigorous, hard-working 71-year-old, and does not mind who knows her age. Now on her fourth trip to Israel, she has behind her a list of services and awards which mark her as a truly outstanding American leader.

Born in Vienna and reared in St. Louis, Mrs. Goodman taught in a kindergarten there for a while and was later assistant to the Director of Public Works. Always interested in community work, she is a leader in the Indiana Civil Liberties Union and a former National Vice-President of Hadassah.

Mrs. Hopp, now on her third trip to Israel, was recently chosen "Volunteer of the Week" by Detroit's Jewish women. She has certainly earned the title. For she is Executive Vice-Chairman of the Women's Division Campaign of the Detroit Jewish Welfare Fund, President of a Temple Sisterhood and member of an amazing variety of Executive Committees and Boards of Directors.

Mrs. Hopp, proud grandmother of five, all girls, said modestly that "this list of activities might sound quite formidable, but it's always easy to spend your time on this kind of work if you have a husband who really understands and encourages you. And this I'm certainly blessed with."

The membership of the current Women's Division Survey Mission ranges in age from well under 30 to over 70. The older women on the tour are proud of this, since one of their principal aims has been to enlist the active participation of the younger matrons. In fact, the Nashville, Tennessee delegation consists of Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald and Mrs. Robert D. Eisenstein, who happen to be mother and daughter.

Enjoying Life at 90

CILLY Reis, Nahariya's first lady, who will celebrate her 90th birthday next Monday, is a living example of growing old gracefully. With her cane and a large straw hat, she walks down to the Galei Galil swimming pool every morning. There she takes a dip and swims the same distance every day to return home an hour later.

"Three things have kept me going," Mrs. Reiss says: "a glass of cognac every day, a swim every day — not just during the summer season — and my sense of humour. By that I mean the spirit of smiling in spite of it all, though I admit it was often hard to keep up that sense of humour through all the years."

Cilly Reiss was born in 1867 at Trier, West Germany, and has lived in Strasbourg, Frankfurt on Main and, since 1936, in Nahariya. She still enjoys reading Goethe, Shakespeare, Swinburne, Sterne and other classics as well as Hemingway and Faulkner. She loves children, and of the many honours bestowed on her next Monday she says she looks forward most to a serenade by the Chaim Weizmann School band, complete with drums and trumpets.

ERNST LEHMANN

Atelier Embroidery

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOV Dizengoff is fast becoming Tel Aviv's fashion centre. Newest addition is "For You" which has been transferred here from its previous location on Allenby Road.

"For You" is a ladies speciality shop which, along with accessories, carries an *atelier* collection of blouses, evening clothes and bags, as well as exclusives from the new knitwear firms of Galila and Schleiftex.

The owner of "For You," Mrs. Ethel Schreiber, found a number of immigrant women skilled in European embroidery for her *atelier* and the result is a superior collection of high fashion blouses in embroidered organza and re-embroidered lace. Hand-knit open-work evening sweaters are another feature. Also exclusive are *atelier*-made satin evening bags, as well as a range of bags which feature the long pouch line to go with the new chemise look.

Schleiftex's opening feature for this shop is a six-piece outfit in red and white that costs IL130.650 and is a complete knitwear wardrobe in itself.

Galila's "Prince of Wales" plaid tricot coat dress is a less radical but wearable version of the new look. Opening offers in the whole exclusive line carried by "For You" are moderately priced.

Grey organza blouse embroidered in same colour. Above hand painted violets on black duchesse satin skirt worn with a two part tie on mousseline blouse.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DAUGHTER informs me with great joy that Mitzi the cat is again approaching a happy event. As this happens regularly twice a year one would think it would become a little boring, but she greets each impending accouchement with tender enthusiasm and badgers me all the time for special tidbits to tempt the appetite of the expectant mother. If I fall short of her requirements she reproaches me by reminding me that I also liked nice food before she was born (think she has been having biology lessons in school). I tell her that I still like nice things to eat — especially when they are cooked by someone else.

•

OUR cat is not a lovable character — except to the children who are prepared to love anything with four legs. She is surly and suspicious and very anti-human. Don't actually blame her for this—we are all entitled to our likes and dislikes but she has a sneering way of looking at me which I find very disconcerting — after all, I am doing my best. Also, she is one of the most casual mothers I have ever met. Owing to the importunities of my children, I leave her one kitten out of every batch but I have the impression she is quite indifferent whether I leave any or none.

•

I ALSO resent the unpleasant jobs she lets me in for. Naturally everyone is too tender hearted to drown the dear little babies, so despite the fact that I have very strong ethical objections to taking life, it falls of course on me to do the dirty deed. (Years of experience leads me to observe that ethics and principles are luxuries not to be afforded by ordinary mothers.) Then, when she feels all right again, she goes back to her mysterious occupations and leaves me to mind the baby. The last survivor, Louise (who had later to be renamed Louis) obviously thinks that I am his mother. His behaviour is indistinguishable from that of my other children, wanting food at all hours, filling the house with his friends, leaving his toys all over the place and making a fuss about nothing.

•

MITZI lives outside as she doesn't consider us good enough to room with, but comes in whenever she feels that she might be a nuisance. The only time we can count on her absence is when we want her, like when we had a mouse behind the radio. Louis was afraid and ran away. He thought *I* should have caught it for *him*. Mitzi wouldn't have been afraid. She is afraid of nothing. There isn't a dog in Nahariya that dares come into our garden, though apart from her aggressiveness her looks are enough to scare anyone off. I don't know how she attracts so many admirers who serenade and fight over her all night long.

•

PERHAPS she has a beautiful soul.

Have Herring on Hand

By Molly Bar-David

WHAT matters the price of fish or fowl, so long as you can get good *shmaltz* herring so cheaply? It is a pure protein food, about as good nutritionally as the egg you cannot spare for supper. If you soak herrings for 24 hours and change the water often, enough of the salt is extracted to use this fish for the main course instead of as an appetizer. But of course, no one wants to stop using herring as an appetizer either, so here are a few recipes for both courses. Personally I like herring so much I could have it for every course, each served up in a different way!

Herring Peppers

8 large green peppers, 2 herrings, soaked overnight, 1 large onion, chopped, dash of pepper, 8 medium potatoes, boiled, parsley, celery or dill, snipped, ½ cup milk, 2 tbsps. margarine, tomato sauce or ketchup.

Have the herrings well soaked. Remove all bones. Cut into very small pieces. Mash the potatoes with hot milk and melted margarine, add herrings. Add onion, herb and pepper to taste. Fill into pepper shells. Put in wonder pot or into a casserole, surrounded by tomato souce or ketchup diluted with water. Bake until peppers are soft. Serve hot as main dish.

Herring Rarebit

1 herring, soaked overnight, 1 cup medium white sauce, hot, 1 cup tinned peas, hot, chopped gamba, ¼ cup grated yellow cheese, 1 tsp. prepared mustard (optional).

Mix all the ingredients together. Use the mustard only if you like a very high flavour as the herring already adds quite a lot of pepper. If necessary heat for another moment. Serve on toast.

Marinated Herring

Soak herrings overnight and then cut into serving pieces. Place herring in a jar between layers of sliced onions, a couple of bay leaves, a few peppercorns. Now boil vinegar diluted with water to taste, along with a few slices of onion and — if you like — just a suggestion of sugar. Cool this liquid and when quite cold pour over the herrings. You have a marinade in a few hours and it keeps very well for weeks.

Herring in Cream

Instead of vinegar you can pour sour cream over the soaked herring in jars, in the above recipe. I sometimes use marinated herring with sour cream — allowing the combination to steep for a few hours — for extra piquancy.

Eggplant with Herring

Grill 1 medium eggplant over the fire. Remove burnt skin and drain off the extra liquid. Then mash well and mix with 1 herring that has been marinated and chopped. Add chopped green pepper and red gamba, chopped onion, a hint of garlic. Mix with mayonnaise and sour cream. Garnish with tomatoes and serve on lettuce or in pepper boats as a first course.

Chopped Herring

Always a favourite; keep a jarful in your refrigerator for sandwiches, canapes and snacks.

Put through meat chopper three soaked and filleted herrings, 1 large onion, 1 apple, 2 rusks or slices of dried white bread. Add pepper to taste, 1 tbsp. of oil and the juice of a lemon. Some people like a hint of cinnamon or ginger in this dish. Some folks also add a suggestion of sugar. Serve with black olives, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, parsley — anything in season as a garnish.

Herring in Oil

Cut soaked herring into serving pieces. Pack into a jar and cover with oil. Serve with sliced onions and olives and a little white wine. Keeps well for weeks.

New Nylon Adds Strength

A new type of reinforced nylon which, according to tests made to date, will combine with cotton or rayon to make men's work clothes and suits wear 70 per cent longer, has been developed by the Du Pont Company in the United States.

The new fibre, called 420 nylon, can be used to reinforce cotton and rayon to produce greater resistance to abrasion and to increase a fabric's strength against tearing. Du Pont says that four years of research were required to develop the new nylon.

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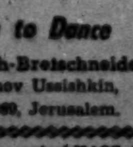

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Arthur Miller: Life and Literature

In this article John Wain, the young English poet, novelist and critic, discusses with Arthur Miller, the American dramatist, the relationship between a writer and the social problems of his time.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miller

MR. Miller greeted me as politely as the Captain who had flown me to the Millers' Long Island home (everyone in America seems very polite), but a shade more warmly, as if wishing to put me at my ease. He must have been able to see that I had had no breakfast, because his first action, when we arrived at the elegant, simply constructed house, was to put the housekeeper on the job of getting some inside me. Then we moved out on to the porch and began to talk. The discussion went something like this.

John Wain: I think you know the general theme of this series of interviews, Mr. Miller. It's the question, broadly, of the involvement of the imaginative writer in public affairs, and whether or not he can, or might, see his art as acting directly on the life of his time. Do you hold definite views about this?

Arthur Miller: Certainly. One of the things he can try to do is to repair the fragmentation of modern life. I don't see how a writer can genuinely reflect the lives of people to-day unless he takes account of the enormous power of the conditioning forces that act on them. In the world as we know it, everything is organized into larger and larger units, and the effect is to rob the individual life of significance. Most people work for concerns so big that they don't have any idea of modifying them in any way; they just accept them as they are. And the same applies to the "system" — the economic and political structure of a nation. But the system is a human construction; it was made by human beings.

Wain: And you think the individual does have significance, in spite of the tremendous pressure of these circumstances?—and that he can make meaningful choices?

Miller: Yes, he can. And I think the writer has got to show both these things in operation: both the enormous pressure of circumstances and the individual act of choice. In the nineteenth century you got the rise of a phenomenon called the "social play," in which the characters were shown as being in the grip of the economic and social system they happened to live under. And in any age a playwright might deal with a personal emotional situation, arising from the individual psychology of his characters. But I think the two have to be put back together.

Wain: You mean that the situations an individual finds himself in are neither wholly explicable by his circumstances nor by the quirks of his personal character?

Miller: Yes. In fact you can't convey either accurately without the other. I'm not in a position to deny the innate perversity of the human being; but in order to perceive it, one has to deliver it up within its skin, so to speak—the envelopping tissue of circumstances.

Wain: That would mean, I suppose, that for you there are no such things as "social plays"; there are just plays.

Miller: Exactly. The image of man has become distorted, and art can at least try to un-distort it — and at the same time put it back in the centre. After all, these big corporations, systems, and the rest, grew into existence as a result of acts of choice by human beings. It's a little difficult, looking at them now, to see the human fingerprints on them, but that's one of the things the artist can do.

Take a vulgar example — that of the scientist. There used to be an industry called radio. A lot of people worked for it, a lot of big buildings housed it. It was like the Rock of Gibraltar. You wouldn't have said that anything could touch it. And then — someone invented the cathode ray tube. And as a result, buildings that used to be there aren't there any more. Jobs that people used to have they don't have any more. And probably if you went into it you'd find that a quite small number of people, perhaps as few as half a dozen, were really concerned with the inventing of the cathode ray tube. As I say, that's a vulgar example, but it's a case where an act of choice on the part of individuals made an alteration that no one could help noticing.

Choice and Circumstance

WAIN: Would it be fair to take your recent play, "A View from the Bridge," as an instance of this blend of external circumstances and private idiosyncrasies? I mean the way in which the catastrophe is brought on about equally by the fact that Eddie Carbone has non-legitimate sexual emotions towards his niece, and the fact that as a second-generation Italian-American he is giving hospitality to some illegal immigrants, driven by poverty to duck under the cordon.

Miller: Yes, that's an example if you like. You can see how differently the play would have turned out if the central character had been, say, a professor instead of a dock labourer. The difference of psychology would be enormous. The labouring man has so few choices open to him. His life hems him in among his circumstances far more effectively than an educated man can be hemmed in.

Wain: As I see them, the characters in your plays are not rebels who oppose the social order and are flattened by it in return. It is the play, and not the characters, that expresses "protest."

To move on to another question — Have your opinions evolved slowly, or have you held them in something like their present form since the beginning of your career?

Miller: You must remember that I came to maturity during the Depression, and shared the state of mind that was general in those times: a sense that the pragmatic, optimistic, forward-looking modern mind had been betrayed. Not that I despise at all the mentality that tries to provide concrete practical solutions to what seem like spiritual difficulties. I'm too much aware of what such practical action has done, in my lifetime, to alter people's lives in a deep as well as a superficial way. Take the Tennessee Valley Authority, for instance. It has been an affair of engineering, of dams, cement and water; but the effect on large numbers of people was that their lives could begin all over again, with a chance of being happier. During the Depression, this kind of process came to a standstill; the money dried up, and with it the jobs, the engineering projects, the pragmatic humanitarian optimism. It was as if we had had a religion and saw it taken away from us. Consequently the tone of much of the writing produced in that epoch was one of injured protest, hardly even trying to reflect the actual complexity of human life.

Weakness of Thirties

AT the beginning of my career as a dramatist, the dominant playwrights—men like Clifford Odets — tended to produce plays that were dramatically disappointing. The typical protagonist of such a play is the man who finds himself continually frustrated by the way things are going; the material organization of life is faulty, giving rise to poverty, unemployment and a general dead-end atmosphere; after putting up with this for a while, he allies himself with a vaguely imagined force, "the masses," who are seen as having the saving power to bring him from frustration to full realization of his humanity. For all their realism, these plays lacked any true climax, because there was never a moment in which new values were forming themselves in the characters' minds.

•

Miller's objection to this kind of play was an artist's objection. Indeed — and this impressed me very strongly — his thinking on every topic is very much an artist's thinking; he has the artist's instinct towards wholeness, and away from anything that plays false to the intricate confused richness of human life. Accordingly, he rejects not only the two-dimensional writing of the "social realism" era but also the mechanical recoil from it which he sees at the present moment.

I got him to explain rather fully just what he found to condemn in this recoil. He answered by indicating the essential history of human thought over the last four or five centuries. This, as it looks to him, has gone through three stages; first, it was what he called "a closed system," in which people held that God had created the world in the shape it was going to have till Judgment Day, and would keep it that way, with no flux, no development. Then followed the evolutionary phase, brought about by the impact of empirical science, during which the dominant image was of a world in continual change and adaptation. This made room in the human mind for a good deal of mechanistic optimism; if forms of life were by their nature adaptable, then you could go to work on the less satisfactory of them and produce workable adaptations.

This kind of optimism may have been shallow and rationalistic, but Miller is suspicious of the tendency to abandon it too readily; in his view, literary men in particular are so eager to get clear of this evolutionary optimism that they are in full retreat towards the closed system again, almost back in pre-evolutionary modes of thinking; this is the third of the phases he distinguishes, and he is wary of it.

He distrusts it, principally, because it is a simplification. Throughout our conversation, though he was most forthcoming and responsive, I could never get his assent to anything that was too cut-and-dried.

•

Wain: How do you react to the journalistic streak which one sees in the great nineteenth-century writers — their willingness to comment directly on the life about them, their evident feeling that their books can achieve immediate social ends?

Miller: There was certainly a strong tendency of the kind at that time. You can see it in Chekhov. Over and over again in Chekhov's plays you'll find long speeches whose theme is — "We can't exist by ourselves, but how are we to gear ourselves to history?" And you'll remember Chekhov's arduous journey across Russia, when he went to investigate conditions at the Sakhalin penal settlement.

Wain: Do you think that, in rather the same way, contemporary writers *ought* to provide direct social comment in their work?

Miller: What has killed that is a failure of belief in the depth of alteration that will follow if you expose an injustice.

•

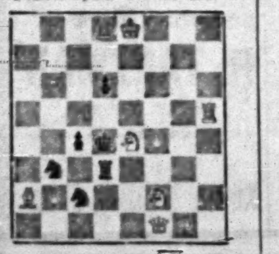
Finally he spoke, as every artist does, of the difficulty of expounding the "meaning" of his work. Miller never forgets for a moment that the work of art lives by its own laws and with its own life. He said he recognized two criteria of artistic success; one was that the work should be organically whole, that it should have what he called "unity within its own fantasy." The other is "that men of common sense should make sense of it"; that men whose life is lived mainly in the world of concrete actualities, when presented with "a new positioning of symbols," should recognize the truth of what they are seeing. These were his two criteria for a play, but he is too much of an artist to think of them as separate; for, he added, "the more it satisfies the one, the more it will satisfy the other."

Copyright

Chess

September 13 1957

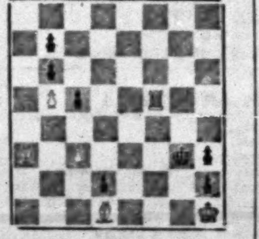
Problem No. 1079
J. Zaldo, Spain
France-Spain match, 1957



Ke8; Qf1; Rd8, Rh5; Ba2; Bg1; Kte4, Ktf2; Pb2, f4 (10)
Kd4; Rd3; Ktb3, Ktc2; Pc4, d6. (6)

White mates in two

Problem No. 1080
P. Rasch Nielsen, Denmark
"Skakbladet," 1930



Kh1; Rf5; Ba3 Bd1; Pb5, c3. (6)
Kg3; Pb6, b7, c5, d2, h2, h3. (7)
a) White mates in three
b) Selfmate in nine.

NOTE: No.1080 is "two problems in one" as the same setting serves as a threemover and a selfmate as well.

SOLUTIONS: Problem No.1073 (Haring): 1.R:g5! A first class waiting problem. Problem No. 1074 (Whyatt): 1.Qe7 thr. 2.Rc3+; 1.-Kte3 2.Qe4!; 1.-Ktf2 2.K:g8!; 1.-Be3 2.Ktd7! The quiet second moves are not easy to find.

Bratislava 1957

Here is a pretty drawn game from the above international tournament:

GAME No. 648

White: Bistay
Black: Bertok

1.e4 c5 2. Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6. Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Ktc6 9.Ktb3 h6 10.Qh3 Bd7 11.0-0-0 Qc7 12.f5 0-0-0 13.Be3 Kt:e4?! 14.Kt:e4 e:f 15.Ktc3 f4 16.Qh5 f:e 17.Ktd5 Qb8 18.Kta5 Bg5 19.Ktb6+ Kc7 20. Ktd5+ Drawn.

Bognor Regis 1957

GAME No. 649

White: Rakic
Black: O'Kelly

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c:d 3.c3 Ktf6 4.e5 Ktd5 5.Bc4 Ktb6 6.Bb3 d5 7.c:d Ktc6 8.Kte2 Bf5 9.Ktbc3 e6 10.0-0 a6 11.Ktg3 Bg6 12.f4 Kte7 13.a4 h5 14.a5 h4 15.f5 e:f 16. Ktge2 Ktc4 17.Ba4+ Ktc6 18.B:c6+ b:c 19.Qa4 Rc8 20.b3 h3 21.b:c h:g 22.Rf2 d:c 23.Q:c4. Black resigns.

Team Championship

The pre-final round of division "A" brought some unexpected results: Haifa, for some time leader of the tournament, lost heavily to "Reti" 1:5, Zahal and "Lasker" defeating W. Galilee and Yoav-Ashkelon respectively with similar results. Jerusalem scored 4½ : 1½ against the P.O. Workers. Point score: "Lasker" 24, "Reti" and Jerusalem 20½, Zahal 20, Haifa 18, P.O. Workers 17½, W. Galilee 13½, Yoav-Ashkelon 10.

In the Histadrut team championship the P.O. Workers lead with 41 points, followed by K. Shalom 38½, Bat Yam 37½, Bitzaron 31, Hev. Hashmal 28½, Ramat Hayal 25, G. Aliya 21½, etc.

Lombardi — World Youth Champion

William Lombardi, U.S.A., scored an unprecedented victory in the World Youth championship held in Canada with a 100 per cent result of 11 points out of 11. He was followed by Grossel (W. Germany) 9, Jungsma (Holland) 8½, Selimanov (U.S.S.R.) 8, Cardoso (Philippines) 6½, etc. Lombardi's victory thus deprived the U.S.S.R. of one of the five world titles in her possession.

FIDE Congress

The 28th Congress of the FIDE held in Vienna resolved that the preliminary Asian zonal tournament (Women's World Championship) be held in Haifa during January-February 1958. The attempt made by some countries to change the status of Israel as the centre of the Asian zone was refuted, as was the proposal to split the zone in two. Malaya, and possibly China and New Zealand may join the zone.

An international competition was announced for the building of the FIDE house in Haifa. The I.C.F. is to announce the sum it can put up for the purpose. The Congress has accepted the proposition put forward by the Israel representative, Dr. N. Zapler, that the FIDE should advocate chess being introduced as a free subject in schools.

It was resolved to hold the forthcoming olympiade (the 13th) at Munich in October 1958. The next FIDE congress will be held in Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia).

Life and Letters

Magnum Opus

For many years a rumour has been current in the Hebrew literary world that S. Yizhar (whose real name is Yizhar Smilansky, M.K.) one of the most interesting and promising of our younger writers, has been working on a novel of epic proportions, in both size and scope. Now, in No. 106 of "Molad," the Hebrew monthly, a ten page chapter from this work in progress has been published. The published excerpt deals with a group of soldiers sitting and talking on the eve of a battle in "A Pool of Hot Shade," as the chapter is called. In reading the piece one is reminded of two characteristics of William Faulkner: the surge and rhythm of the prose, and the attitude towards time—a sort of stretching and expansion of the moment until time seems to stand still as the event is probed.

Recollections

The September issue of "The London Magazine" prints Geoffrey Grigson's recollections of Dylan Thomas, as well as a letter from the latter to his fellow Welsh poet Vernon Watkins, in which Thomas tells how he spent his first meeting with T.S. Eliot getting advice about treating his rheumatism; a week's extract from Herbert Read's diary of October, 1918, when he met Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis and T.S. Eliot and planned his future; and three good poems by D.J. Enright.

Sagan's Latest

Francoise Sagan's third novel, "Dans un mois, dans un an" (In a Month, In a Year) has just been published in France and copies are already available here; the first printing amounted to 300,000 copies, which is unprecedented even in French publishing. The subject is somewhat different from her two previous books, since it is not really a first-person narrative. It deals with the lives, loves, and problems of "une certaine jeunesse" as the French critic Maurice Nadeau describes the circles in which Mlle. Sagan moves: carefree, easy-going and easy-loving.

Table Talk

When Robert Frost recently received honorary doctorates from Oxford and Cambridge Universities he remarked: "Poetry isn't a profession and the state ignores the poet; I have never known what occupation to write in on my income tax forms. Once I would write 'farmer' then 'teacher,' and finally 'retired.' Now it will be very easy: I'll just write 'doctor'."

John Steinbeck explained why he reads little by saying that "Bad books discourage me from writing and good books even more so."

In response to a magazine poll on whether young writers should be aided, Ernest Hemingway wrote: "The strong ones should be helped, but not the weak, since it would increase their weakness, while a struggle gives strength. Personally, I have always preferred to be left alone to make out for myself. Which is what has been done quite generously."

Last Bohemian

The famous Greenwich Village and Bowery character, Joe Gould, the "last of the Bohemians," died recently at the age of 68. He was engaged in writing an enormous "Oral History of Our Time" which he would recite to whoever would listen or buy him a drink. He was best described in E.E. Cummings' sonnet: "little joe gould has lost his teeth and doesn't know where/ to find them (and found a secondhand set which click) little/ gould used to amputate his appetite with bad brittle/ candy but just (nude eel) now little joe lives on air/... n.b. ye twang of little joe (yankee) gould irketh sundry/ who are trying to find their minds (but never had any to lose)/ and a myth is as good as a smile but little joe gould's quote oral/ history unquote might (publishers note) be entitled a wraith's/ progress or mainly awash while chiefly submerged.../ (Amérique Je T'Aime and it may be fun to be fooled/ but it's more fun to be more fun to be little joe gould)."

Stamp of the Week

ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE OF AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA 7d

On the Stuart highway, 328 miles north of Alice Springs and 540 miles south of Darwin, stands a sandstone monument to "Flynn of the Inland," the Very Rev. John Flynn, D.D., O.B.E., who died in 1951.

The Flying Doctor Service, which is John Flynn's finest memorial, began its work thirty years ago, when Dr. George Simpson, a friend of Flynn, flew from Cloncurry to Mt. Isa, in Queensland, to save the life of a miner. The Service now operates from twelve bases and covers two million square miles of the Australian continent.

A new Australian stamp in the definitive series honours the work of the Service, by which, in the words of the epitaph on his monument, Flynn "brought to lonely places a Spiritual Ministry and spread a Mantle of Safety over them by Medicine, Aviation and Radio."

C. W. HILL

AUDREY BERGNER: Grey Coffee Pot, (oil) at the Haifa Municipal Museum.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Ya'acov Weinshal has — and always has had it seems — an uncanny way of spanning centuries, of mixing the past with the present, the logical with the incongruous and yet making something plausible come out of it all. That is what seems to be the attraction, besides the happy choice of subject matter, in everything he writes, and it is that approach that will no doubt make **Hakrav al Ha-m'nora** (The Battle Over the Menora, Dfuss Yisrael, Tel Aviv, IL3) absorbing and instructive reading.

Would you call Menahem Talmi's writing "bathetic," reportage, or wouldn't you call it anything and let it go at that? That question persists because the writer in question has a wide range of interests and seems to be ready to respond to any and every appeal. Take two of his latest and judge for yourself: There is **Haknoofiya Shel Haymo** (Haymo's Gang, Amihai, IL2.750), the story of a hungry and delinquent lad caught in the net of the underworld to become a habitual and dangerous criminal but who extricates himself just in time to mend his ways and to do everything possible to rescue his ex-pals from a life of crime; and **Shayarot BaEsh** (Convoys Under Fire, Amihai IL2.250), a recapitulation of the stormy and difficult period of barely a decade ago when fighters broke through to beleaguered Jerusalem, to the isolated Negev settlements and to embattled Upper Galilee in a determined effort to keep the Yishuv's communications open.

A study devoted to the solution of two basic human problems — world society and population — is the subject of Itzhak Kanev's **Ookhlusin V'hevra BaAmim UvYisrael** (Population and Society in Israel and the World, Mosad Bialik, IL8.500) in which the author digs deep in an examination of demographic conditions and the connection between social, health and economic problems, laying special emphasis on Israel's efforts, in the welter of immigration and absorption, to formulate an effective social policy.

Polly (Hebrew by S. Skulsky, Amihai, IL4.500) is a story for the young of a physician who while striving to help others is borne down by misfortune. But L.T. Mead, the author, makes everything come out for the best, since anyone who does good must be duly compensated for it...

The fifth volume of **Margaliot** (Children's Encyclopaedia, Amihai, IL4.750), edited by Yedidya Safra, deals with the magnet, insects on parade, the sun, primeval beasts, men and their habitation, and the other entertaining features which are part of editorial policy.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

War novels are a curious class of books. The best tend to be written (like "War and Peace" or Faulkner's "Fable") a good while after the war in question took place. Apparently only a person who did not participate in it can see it as a whole (thus, while Faulkner took part in World War I, he was an airman and had no personal experience of trench warfare; Tolstoy of course was in the Crimean War, not the Napoleonic ones). The trauma seems to be too great even for the transforming qualities of the artist's mind, and has to be suppressed. The complicated nature of modern warfare (simple as it is to get killed) requires as great engineering abilities as literary ones on the part of the author; Jules Romains did a good job with his "Verdun." The ideal achievement would probably be to exploit the intense experiences of the individual suffering soldier, while still giving an overall picture of the carnage; this is of course what Tolstoy did so successfully. Though the War of Independence has remained the principal subject of the younger Hebrew writers, very few can be said to have succeeded, though ours was a different kind of war; and war writing requires literary talent no less than any other kind.

An exception to what we said above occurs to us: Stendhal's description of Waterloo in the "Chartreuse de Parme"; though he wasn't at Waterloo, he went through the whole Russian campaign.

All this is a preface to two war novels written by the "other side." The first is a re-issue of Erich Maria Remarque's **All Quiet on the Western Front** (Lion, 610 pruta), which we found as powerful as when we first read it so many years ago. Perhaps it only works so strongly on persons for whom it revives their own war experience (different as the Second World War was), and we don't know how it affects people for whom the book alone must do all the work — it probably depends on the quality of the reader's imagination. Now we have another German war book, on the Second World War: **The Cross of Iron** by Willi Heinrich (Bantam, 900 pruta). It is the story of a German squad trapped far behind the Russian lines and trying to fight its way back. It has considerable narrative power, but there is a basic element of humanity lacking to put all the warring men into perspective; perhaps it wasn't there in the first place.

M.M.

"I have to learn to type. My second novel is going too slowly."

(N.Y. Times)

Jews in Bad Light

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

REMEMBER ME TO GOD. By Myron S. Kaufmann. J. B. Lippincott. 640 pp. $4.95.

A FEW months ago, before this novel was published, a noted literary editor told me that J. B. Lippincott was bringing forth a "blockbuster" of a Jewish work of fiction, but that the publishing house was in a sort of dilemma. "It is really a Jewish book," the editor told me, "but Lippincott isn't sure about how to promote it: as a Jewish narrative or as a solid American novel. They've noticed that Jewish books, like "Marjorie Morningstar" and "The Last Angry Man," have made the best-seller lists."

"Remember Me To God" is now available and I can see why Lippincott was thoughtful about it. The blurb on the jacket skirts very carefully around the fact that this is a book about a Jewish family in Boston. It uses two words which hint at Things Jewish: "patriarch" and "heritage." But not a word about Jewish.

It is a "blockbuster" in many ways. First of all it is very long, too long. As I read it, I could see that it cuts like cheese. But Mr. Kaufmann, who is a 36-year-old Associated Press reporter and a first novelist, has the ability to keep his story moving. It is not dull — and this is quite an accomplishment. It creates people and a society. You admire the way in which he describes the life he chooses to write about, while, at the same time, disliking practically everyone in his story. It is a solidly constructed novel, but it is a novel about Jews by a Jewish writer who hates everything about Jews and Judaism.

Social Climber

Richard Amsterdam is the "hero" of this novel. He is a 20-year-old social climber who, from almost the outset of the story, wants to avoid looking like and appearing to be a Jew. He is a student at Harvard and is accepted on the staff of the Harvard Lampoon and, later, by the Hasty Pudding Club. Apparently, the only way for him to gain admittance to these exclusive groups is to diminish any suspicion that he is a Jew. He admires the Yankees, holds in contempt "Jewish" traits and characteristics. He drops his Jewish girl friend because he overhears someone say she looks "like a J." He keeps a journal in which he suggests how a Jew can become a gentleman, wiping out all "surface manifestations" of "Jewishness." As he gains acceptance to the Harvard groups, he becomes convinced that he is doing a great deal for his people simply because he is being accepted. He falls in love with a Christian girl whose father admires his intensive attempts to be a non-Jew and suggests to Richard Amsterdam that he become a Christian. Richard likes the idea and announces to his family that he will convert to Christianity.

This comes as unhappy news to his parents, who are themselves rather obnoxious. Adam Amsterdam, his father, was an apprentice butcher who studied law at night school and advanced so that he became a minor judge. In spite of his success, he speaks, at times, like an illiterate butcher, and seems, in every family crisis, to be a stupid man. He defends his Jewishness, with some eloquence, but his life as a Jew is so marginal, that the reader accepts him as something of a hypocrite. Richard's mother Bessie is a nagging, vulgar, silly woman of the "Oh Vey" type. His sister Dorothy is a stuttering adolescent most interested in boys — with whom she is a failure — and does not worry overmuch about Jewish problems.

Bickering

The Amsterdam family, *in toto*, reflects Jews in the worst possible light. There is, early in the book, what is by now the standard Seder scene, similar to the one created by Herman Wouk in "Marjorie Morningstar"; everyone bickers and fights and the ritual is followed mostly in its breach. There are debates between father and son on Jewishness which are interesting but at no time does Judaism emerge with dignity; and there is a 19-page discussion on Judaism and conversion between Richard and a Rabbi Budapester, in which the rabbi has most of the answers but the author concludes with the observation that Rabbi Budapester drives away from the Amsterdam home in "a handsome Cadillac." Although rabbis, as a general rule, do not own Cadillacs, the remark pounds home the author's hatred for anything authentically Jewish.

Ironically, the minister who is to convert Richard refuses to do so when the Jewish student reveals that he does not really believe in Christ, either. The book ends with the Christian girl rejecting Richard and with the self-hating Jew going off into the Army rather confused about the future pattern of his life.

As sheer narrative "Remember Me To God" is skilful, particularly those passages about Harvard's social life and pressures, and the agony of Dorothy's stammering. The love sequences are ribald, humorous in a cruel sort of way, and rather realistic. It is a book that will be heavily promoted by Lippincott and I can see that Mr. Kaufmann has, to use an overexploited world, talent. Yet "Remember Me To God," if it reflects a large segment of Jewish life, is frightening. It is because the author fills out his book so convincingly that I am ready to believe that this is how it is with him; this is the Judaism he knows and hates. Under these circumstances, this is a book to ponder. It is unpleasant but vivid. I hope it is false; yet even if it is true of a small group of American Jews, it is nightmarish.

In recent years, there have been many novels on American-Jewish life and many of them have been written out of love and sympathy, including the works of Charles Angoff and Michael Blankfort. Some critics have been led to speculate that there is a new era coming in Jewish fiction in the U.S., which will produce good books by Jews who are proud of and aware of the virtues of their Jewish heritage. I still like to think so. But an occasional fat novel like "Remember Me To God" makes me wonder if the optimism is warranted, or whether Mr. Kaufmann is one of the last of the talented self-hating Jews who erupt periodically.

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